

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1912

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Bounties.

Statistical Record of the Progress of
Canada.

Lumber and Staple Products.

Tonnage Tables.

Revenue and Expenditure of Department
of Trade and Commerce.

Trade Commissioner Service.

Report of Commission on Statistics.

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1913

[No. 10c—1913]

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(Itemized and General Statements.)

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Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Tables.
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PART IV
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Bounties.	Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Lumber and Staple Products.	Tonnage Tables.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.	Trade Commissioner Service.
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BOUNTIES.

STATEMENT showing Total Bounties paid by Commodities during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pig iron.....				
Steel.....				
Wire rods.....	166,750	17		
			166,750	17
Lead.....			179,288	19
Manila fibre, used in binder twine and cordage....			50,556	78
Crude petroleum.....			141,935	70
Total.....			538,530	84

STATEMENT showing Bounties paid to the various Iron and Steel Companies on Iron, Steel, &c., during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Company.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Wire Rods.	Totals.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.....			166,750	17
Total.....			166,750	17

Wire rods, 27,792 tons.

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STATEMENT showing the Bounties paid on Pig Iron, Puddled Iron Bars, Steel,
Year, 1896

Years ended.	PIG IRON.		PUDDLED IRON BARS.		STEEL.	
	Quantity.	Bounty.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
June 30—1896	52,052	104,105	2,804	5,611	29,749	59,499
" 1897.	33,254	66,509	1,509	3,019	8,683	17,366
" 1898.	72,523	165,654	2,568	7,706	24,673	67,454
" 1899.	76,496	187,954	5,837	17,511	23,342	74,644
" 1900.	101,838	238,296	3,374	10,121	21,453	64,360
" 1901.	150,339	351,259	5,567	16,703	33,352	100,058
" 1902	341,654	693,108	6,984	20,550	36,375	77,431
" 1903	321,191	666,001	2,482	6,702	260,668	729,102
" 1904	273,434	533,982	4,321	11,669	128,884	347,990
" 1905	386,719	624,667	3,509	7,895	300,421	676,318
" 1906.	581,858	687,632	3,560	5,875	569,237	941,000
March 31—1907 (9 months)	416,265	385,231	297	312	454,932	575,259
" 1908.	686,780	863,817	.....	.....	661,940	1,092,201
" 1909.	609,431	693,423	.....	.....	570,588	838,100
" 1910.	740,244	573,969	.....	.....	740,390	695,752
" 1911.	587,469	261,434	584,093	350,456
" 1912
Totals	5,431,547	7,097,041	42,812	113,674	4,448,780	6,706,990

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Manufactures of Steel, Lead, Manila Fibre and Crude Petroleum during each Fiscal to 1912.

MANUFACTURES OF STEEL.		LEAD.		MANILA FIBRE.		CRUDE PETROLEUM.		Total, Bounties.
Quantity.	Bounty.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Quantity.	Bounty.	
Tons.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Galls.	\$	\$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,894
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,814
.....	.....	449,636,000	76,665	Silver Ore.	.....	.....	.....	356,774
.....	.....	177,990,000	43,335		.....	.....	.....	356,112
.....	.....	245,792,000	30,000		.....	.....	.....	498,020
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791,089
.....	.....	2,576,000	4,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406,185
4,211	15,321	26,748,104	195,627	7,473,754	25,452	.....	.....	1,130,041
40,213	231,324	56,489,523	330,645	4,046,699	13,789	23,336,478	350,047	2,234,685
72,875	369,832	28,708,428	90,196	4,423,300	15,079	19,410,480	291,157	2,400,771
63,238	338,999	21,479	1,995	3,998,015	13,595	17,770,205	266,553	1,581,944
57,856	347,135	15,425,553	51,001	12,315,276	41,983	26,081,139	391,217	2,787,354
55,515	333,091	42,533,287	307,434	10,137,946	34,561	17,379,871	260,698	2,467,307
89,802	538,812	45,467,545	340,542	18,041,994	61,507	13,572,587	203,589	2,414,171
87,810	526,858	33,351,909	248,535	14,693,410	49,784	10,706,418	160,596	1,597,663
27,792	166,750	27,823,221	179,288	14,829,994	50,557	9,462,380	141,936	538,531
499,312	2,868,122	1,152,563,049	1,899,643	89,960,388	306,307	137,719,558	2,065,793	21,057,570

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STATEMENT showing Bounties paid to various Cordage Companies on Manila Fibre used in the Manufacture of Binder Twine and Cordage during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Company.	Pounds of Binder Twine and Cordage made.	Manila Fibre used.	Amount paid.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
The Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Peterboro', Ont.	1,008,295	677,054	2,308 14
The Brantford Cordage Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	3,254,496	1,254,920	4,278 13
The Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., and Dartmouth, N.S.	7,250,451	5,256,142	17,918 64
The Farmers Binder Twine Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	2,151,744	893,258	3,045 21
The Plymouth Cordage Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont.	15,812,595	6,748,620	23,006 66
Total.	29,477,581	14,829,994	50,556 78

Binder twine made, 19,464,144 lbs.. Cordage made, 10,013,437 lbs.

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Bounties payable under Statute upon various Articles for the Years ending December, 1911 and 1912.

	1911.	1912.
* By Electric process—		
(a) Pig iron (from Canadian Ore)	\$ 1 70 per ton.	\$ 0 90 per ton
(a) Steel (from Canadian Ore)	1 05 "	0 60 "
‡ Lead—		
(b) Smelted in Canada	15 00 "	15 00 "
(d) Crude petroleum	0 01½ per gall	0 01½ per gall
(c) Manila fibre—Equal to export duty on Manila fibre in Philippine Islands, or 75 cents per 100 kilos. (1 kilo=2·204 lbs.) and not to exceed three-eighths of one cent per pound.		

(a) Vide Act 6-7. Edward VII, chap. 24.
(b) Vide Act 7-8. Edward VII, chap. 43.
(c) Vide Act 3. Edward VII, chap. 5, and Act 6-7, Edward VII, chap. 5.
(d) Vide Act 9-10. Edward VII, chap. 46.

* Extended to December 31, 1912. ‡ Extended to June 30, 1913.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. G. O. BUCHANAN, INSPECTOR OF LEAD BOUNTY CLAIMS.

KASLO, B.C. December 31st, 1912.

F. C. T. O'HARA, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
The Dept. of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report the business of my office for the calendar year, 1912.

Under the provisions of the "Act respecting the payment of a bounty on lead" (7-8 Edward VII. Chapter 43), the maximum rate of bounty, of 75 cents per 100 pounds of lead, is:—"when the price of pig lead in London exceeds fourteen pounds ten shillings per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, reduced by the amount of such excess."

Under the operation of this clause, the rate of bounty began to diminish on September 14, 1911, and on June 21, 1912, the London price being then £18, the whole of the bounty was obliterated. On November 26th and 27th, fractional amounts of bounty were payable, but on November 28th, the price again advanced, and it has since remained above the bounty limit.

Hence during the year, bounty was for the first half computed at rates varying from 54.63 cents to zero per 100 pounds of lead, and for the last half of the year only infinitesimal amounts of bounty have been earned.

The highest quotation was on September 9th:—£23.15 S., but after that the price fell rapidly to about £18, where it still stands.

Owing to this extraordinary range of price, the amount of bounty accruing for the year will be very small.

Some small claims remain unrepresented, but the present indications are that sixty-two thousand dollars (\$62,000), will cover the total expenditure for the year

The claimants in order of magnitude have been, (I give the names of the mines):—Standard, Sullivan, Vancouver, Emerald, Rambler-Cariboo, St. Eugène Ruth, Monarch, Molly Gibson, Noble Five, Silver Cup, Richmond-Eureka, Whitewater, Arlington, Slocan Star, No. 1, Utica, Hewitt, and Society Girl.

The Bluebell Mine has been, during the latter half of the year, one of the heaviest shippers, but the shipments have been made during the inoperative period of the bounty.

The returns of receipts at the smelter for December are not yet available, but estimating that these will be equal to those for November the tonnage for the year will be:—

1912.	Ore, net weight.	Lead.
January 1st to December 31st.....	63,027 tons.	22,650 tons.

I give for comparsion the figures of lead production for some former years:—

1900, (record year).....	31 000 tons.
1908.....	17,207 "
1909.....	22,559 "
1910.....	18,032 "
1911.....	13,857 "

From July 1st, 1911, until July 31st, 1912, I employed, with your permission, as checker of weighing and sampling, at the smelter, Mr. G. C. Brown.

Samples selected by Mr. Brown and myself were from time to time submitted to check assay by assayers unconnected with the smelter. In no case did any discrepancy evolve above the margin of 1% allowed in common assaying practice.

In March and April, I travelled through the mining camps, visiting New Denver, Revelstoke, Sandon, Silverton, Slocan City, Nelson, Trail and Rossland. In connection with the winding up of the work for the fiscal year, involving the settlement of all claims for the retained 40% of the bounty. I maintained my office at Kaslo until April 5th, and then transferred it to Nelson where, with the help of a small staff of assistants, I succeeded in adjusting and forwarding all claims presented. The last of these were got off to be in Ottawa on the 20th of April.

In the course of a year many changes of title and management occur. As it is essential that we ascertain the legal status of each claimant, a considerable amount of investigation is involved. As far as possible I arrange to meet on my rounds owners, lessees, managers, etc., but in addition I find it necessary to consult Land Registry Offices, Mining Recorders' Offices, Banks and Solicitors.

The properties in regard to which changes had occurred, or from which the managers were absent at the end of the last fiscal year, were —Apex, Arlington (Erie), Arlington (Slocan), Athabaska, Bluebird, Beatrice, Eastmount, Ethel, Flint, Hall Mines Co., Idaho, Mother Lode, Madison, No. 1, Noble Five, Retallick & Co., Society Girl, Slocan Star, Standard, Sunset, Spider, Utica, Yankee Girl (in liquidation).

Claimants having shipments in March cannot get their settlements from the smelter before the 7th of April, and they cannot make their claims for the retained 40% of bounty, until they have the March settlements. Balances of lead on hand unsmelted must also be ascertained by myself, and notified to the claimants before the larger claimants can make their final claims.

All these circumstances combined make the last week in March and the first two weeks in April a busy period with much hurried correspondence by letter and wire.

No conflict of any importance has arisen as between claimants during the year. The parties claiming bounty upon ore shipped from the Alice mine in 1909 completed their proof of claim to the satisfaction of the Department of Justice and yourself, and the claim has been paid. No presented claim for bounty now remains unadjusted. Of the numerous conflicting claims we have had during the nine years of the bounty period, all have been amicably settled.

Commercially speaking the area of lead production in British Columbia has been so far confined to the districts of East and West Kootenay, and a small section of the adjoining Boundary district in Yale.

Some small experimental shipments of lead ore have reached the Trail smelter from the Skeena river in northern British Columbia, and some mining properties now under development there, as also some at Portland canal, are favorably spoken of as regards silver-lead contents.

The occurrence of large bodies of galena in the Omineca district in the northern interior of British Columbia was noted by Dr. G. M. Dawson in his report for 1879-80.

Mr. R.G. McConnell in his report No. 574, 1894 says:

"No ore mining has so far been attempted in the Omineca region, owing to the want of transportation, although the existence of large veins of highly argentiferous galena has been known for many years."

Amongst practical mining men the assertion is frequently heard that these Omineca showings are the most promising unexploited sources of future lead supply known in the world.

The isolation in which they have been locked will now in a few months terminate, as short branch lines from the Grand Trunk Pacific will tap the areas in which they are situated.

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As these districts are somewhat out of range of the Trail smelter, and though of somewhat convenient access to the smelters at Everett and Tacoma they are debarred therefrom by the United States duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound upon their lead contents, the conditions seem to indicate the occasion for the establishment in northern British Columbia of another smelting centre.

The history of lead smelting in British Columbia to date seems to indicate that success depends upon a rare coincidence of conditions.

The record is this:

1886-8	—A lead smelter built at,	Golden.....	Never operated.
1889	“ “	Revelstoke.	In blast a few days only. Since engulfed by erosion of the bank of the Columbia river.
1896	“ “	Pilot Bay.	In operation one or two years. Closed down. Now disman- tled.
1898	“ “	Nelson.	In operation for several years. Closed down 5 years ago. Since burned.
1906	“ “	Marysville.	In operation 2 or 3 years. Closed down and apparently abandoned.

The last three were expensive plants, well equipped, and with solid financial backing.

The only lead smelter in Canada at this date is that of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada at Trail.

This Company primarily engaged in the mining and smelting of the gold-copper ores of the Rossland camp, has for some 15 years maintained a lead smelting plant, to which was added, 10 years ago, a lead refinery, operated by the electrolytic process.

As the supply of customers' ores to feed even one stack of a lead smelter has been at times deficient, the company has more and more added to its own holdings of mining property, so that at present a large percentage of the ores smelted are the product of its own mines.

Of the 300 or more mining properties which I have had upon my register as claimants of bounty, 200 or more are not now active.

In the most of cases this means that the surface showings of ore, such as are easily reached, have been exhausted, and that capital or enterprise for deep working have not been available.

Within the year now under review at least two mines have reached the culmination of schemes of development, which have extended over a number of years, and cost large amounts of money. Both have attained results highly satisfactory to those concerned. These are the Standard at Silvertown and the Rambler-Cariboo at Macguigan.

Stimulated by many instances of good results, there seems a general movement for the rehabilitation of properties which have been idle.

The Ainsworth camp, which in a mining sense has been dead for some years, is again active and the Bluebell mine which has been idle for two years is again shipping.

The returns for November show a list of 22 shippers, with a total of 2,612 tons of lead, an output which has not been equalled in any month for 5 years.

To keep alive one smelter a supply of 150 tons per day of ore is necessary, of which about 20% must be lead. At present this amount of ore is available only by drawing heavily upon mines which are low grade as regards silver contents

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and these mines are (aside from extraneous aid) in distress as soon as lead falls in price to its normal level.

Appended hereto will be found a statement showing the lead ores received at Trail Smelter in November, 1912.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, servant,

(Sgd.) G. O. BUCHANAN,
Supervisor of Lead Bounties.

LEAD ORDERS RECEIVED AT TRAIL SMELTER IN NOVEMBER, 1912.

Mine.	Net Weight.	Lead Contents.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Molly Gibson.....	361,816	42,771
Richmond-Eureka.....	300,335	25,806
St. Eugène.....—	455,197	236,107
Jewel.....	81,052	4,863
Yankee Girl, (gold values).....	652,804	24,288
Bluebell.....	1,855,204	868,396
Blue Bird.....	40,739	1,059
Clugston.....	42,220	5,953
Ferguson.....	53,221	16,765
Florence.....	79,629	52,316
Hudson Bay.....	103,059	31,066
London Hill.....	10,262	144
Panama.....	57,118	1,828
Rambler-Cariboo.....	33,804	15,279
Retalleck & Co.....	155,790	42,252
Ruth.....	73,891	32,480
Silver Hoard.....	55,194	1,049
Society Girl.....	47,131	11,264
Utica.....	319,279	65,067
Van-Roi.....	179,519	98,097
Standard.....	2,428,175	1,561,296
Sullivan.....	6,185,458	2,087,534
Totals.....	13,570,825	5,225,680

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. J. C. WADDELL, INSPECTOR OF CRUDE
PETROLEUM BOUNTY CLAIMS.

PETROLEA, ONT., December 31st, 1912.

F. C. T. O'HARA, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
The Dept. of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As Supervisor of Crude Petroleum Bounties, I beg to hand you herewith my annual report for the calendar year 1912.

The production of oil or 'Crude Petroleum' which is centered in Western Ontario has long been a source of great wealth. This vast oil field underlying the Western counties, particularly Lambton County, has been producing large quantities of oil for the past 40 years. Within the past few years, however, the production has been decreasing. This state of affairs may be attributed largely to the oil producers themselves. For many years, the producers believed that this great oil field was inexhaustible, and with this confidence, that all that was necessary was to keep on drilling and oil would pour forth. This confidence on the part of the oil operators has been the undoing to a large extent of the oil business, and the decrease in the oil production. Drilling operations were very active all through the territory for years. A vast number of wells were drilled in a careless way. Many of these wells were subsequently abandoned and left open. This was the great and ruinous mistake of the operators in this oil territory. The great enemy of crude oil is fresh water and as oil and water will not mix, and as these wells after being drilled to the rock were left open, fresh water poured down them season after season. This has driven the oil back in the oil veins and has resulted in the marked decrease which has taken place in the production.

A few years ago, the producers realized their mistake in leaving the wells open. The matter was laid before the Ontario Government, and an officer was appointed to remedy the evil. This officer has been actively engaged even since in plugging up all the abandoned wells and shutting off the fresh water. This has resulted in much good. It will, of course, take some time to overcome the mistake of former years. It is believed that with the precautions now taken, the splendid oil territory we had formerly will increase in oil production, and again be a source of wealth to these counties where so much money has been expended in oil operations and speculation. This has been the history of other fields. In the Pennsylvania oil fields, some of the best territories were abandoned for a time by reason of similar mistakes and after a few years again became good producers.

It has been believed by many for years that there is an oil bed underlying the present field, and at a greater depth oil will be found in large quantities. In August last a company was formed in Oil Springs to drill a deep test well. They are now drilling, and it is said that they have struck a big flow of gas at the depth of 1,860 feet. This is an indication that good results may be expected from this deep well test.

Appended hereto will be found a statement showing the production by districts, for each month for the different oil fields. The total production for 1912 will be found somewhat short of that for 1911. This is accounted for that the winter of 1911-12 was an exceptionally severe one and many of the producers found it impossible to keep the wells pumping, as the frost was so severe, freezing up all lead pipes, jerker lines, &c., so that for at least a couple of months the wells were completely at a standstill. The two months of January and February show this, only totalling about one-half the regular month's production.

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There is no product from which so many different classes of by-products come as those taken from crude petroleum. I append also a statement showing the different classes and grades after going through the treating process at the refineries.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. C. WADDELL.

OIL PRODUCTION BY MONTHS.

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

1912.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Lambton.....	314,277	250,599	334,353	418,400	462,403	543,708
Bothwell.....	85,092	100,366	98,197	82,694	121,476	100,599
Dutton.....	8,940			27,502		19,037
Tilbury.....	45,648	90,831	227,698	66,953	224,526	101,187
Onadaga.....	515	1,440	76,874	6,667		39,203
Totals.....	454,472	443,236	737,122	602,216	808,403	803,734
	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lambton..	531,764	515,665	515,564	462,885	417,417	(Not available at date.)
Bothwell.....	103,666	128,293	93,168	111,468	94,441	
Dutton.....	18,278	7,979	16,077	22,886	18,699	
Tilbury.....	318,271	59,921	71,284	233,446	71,060	
Onadaga.	58,816	39,038		5,148	19,868	
Totals.....	1,030,795	750,896	696,093	835,833	621,485	

RECAPITULATION.

Lambton.....	Galls. 4,767,035
Bothwell.....	1,119,460
Dutton.....	139,378
Tilbury.....	1,510,825
Onadaga.....	247,589
Total for eleven months ending Nov. 30th., 1912.....	7,784,287

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STATEMENT showing Production of Crude Petroleum and Bounty Paid thereon,
1912.

Month.	Galls.	Bounty.
January...	454,472	\$ 6,816 98
February...	443,236	6,648 52
March.....	737,122	11,056 82
April.....	602,216	9,033 11
May.....	808,405	12,126 03
June..	803,754	12,056 01
July.....	1,030,795	15,461 90
August.....	750,896	11,263 30
September	696,093	10,441 27
October...	835,833	12,537 50
November..	621,485	9,322 29
December..	(Not yet	available.)

BY-PRODUCTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Crude petroleum.....Crude benzoline.

Crude benzoline.....Gasoline,
Refined benzoline,
Water white distillate,
Prime white distillate,
Refined tailings,
Tar.

Refined tailings.....Refined distillate,
Fuel oil.

Tar.....Gas oil,
Tar distillate,
Still wax,
Coke.

Tar distillate.....Pressed oil,
Crude wax.

Pressed oil.....Gas oil.
Red oil distillate,
Pale oil distillate,
Refined wax,
Candles.

Crude wax.....Refined wax,
Candles.

Red oil distillate.....Lubricating oils.

Pale oil distillate.....Lubricating oils.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

REPORT OF MR. J. C. WADDELL, INSPECTOR OF BINDER TWINE
AND CORDAGE BOUNTY CLAIMS.

PETROLEA, ONT., December 31st, 1912.

F. C. T. O'HARA, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
The Dept. of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to hand to you as Binder Twine Inspector my report from the date of my taking office, July 1 to December 31, 1912.

The Binder Twine industry has been enjoying the benefits of a large trade, and it is in every way in a prosperous position. In some of the mills during the past season they have been compelled to work overtime in order to meet the demand for binder twine. With the large consumption of twine in the Western provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the increasing demand every year, the mills must continue to increase their output. It is not unlikely that a shortage may again be felt this season as two of the factories have been burned out,—the Farmers' Binder Twine Factory at Brantford and the Consumers' Cordage Co. of Montreal.

A very large quantity of the output of the mills in Ontario is shipped to Port Arthur, Fort William and West Fort, where it is stored in the shore freight sheds until the season opens in the West, and then sent by freight through to the different points for distribution. Winnipeg also has large quantities stored and distributes to many centres throughout the West.

On my Western inspection trip I visited all the principal points, namely: Port Arthur, Fort William, West Fort, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Brooks, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, and found everything in a satisfactory condition with the exception of a possible shortage.

The loss of the mills at Brantford and Montreal, if not rebuilt again, leaves the following firms to manufacture: The Brandford Cordage Co., Brantford; The Plymouth Cordage Co., Welland; The International Harvester Co., Peterborough; and the Consumers' Cordage Co., Dartmouth, N.S.

I found on my trips of inspection that these mills are all well equipped and have up-to-date machinery. The twine they manufacture is of good quality and up to the full requirements. The output from the mills for the season will be about 17,000 tons.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. C. WADDELL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

LUMBER AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Lumber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, with totals for the ten preceding years.

Description.	Measured, Culled and Counted.	Pieces.	Tons Standard.	Rate.	Cullers' Fees	Total Accrued.
				cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Waney, white pine	Stringed . . .	20,812	24,111	10	2,411 10	
" elm	"	93	51	10	5 10	
" ash	"	5	3	10	0 30	
" birch	"	3,879	1,789	10	178 90	
" oak	"	2	2	10	0 20	
Total	"	24,791	25,956	10	2,595 60	2,595 60
Square white pine	Measured . .	334	267	7	18 69	18 69
Square red pine	"	795	693	9	62 37	
" oak	"	2,290	3,311	9	297 99	
" elm	"	4,892	5,491	9	494 19	
" hickory	"	11	10	9	0 90	
	"	7,988	9,505	9	855 45	855 45
Total	"	8,322	9,772		874 14	3,469 74
Sale of old books, &c						10 50
Grand total	Mea'd & St'd	33,113	35,728			3,480 24

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Lumber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec, &c.--*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Fiscal Years.	Measured, Culled and Counted.	Pieces.	Tons Standard.	Rate	Cullers' Fees		Total Accrued.	
						cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Waney lumber	1901-02.	Stringed . .	52,135	63,052	.....			6,102	31
"	1902-03	"	41,158	42,616	.....			4,261	60
"	1903-04.	"	58,027	63,463	.....			6,346	30
"	1904-05.	"	52,810	61,520	.....			6,152	00
"	1905-06	"	21,785	23,348	.....			2,334	80
"	1906-07	"	7,902	8,033	.....			803	30
"	1907-08.	"	27,350	31,864	.....			3,186	40
"	1908-09	"	26,306	28,921	.....			2,977	72
"	1909-10.	"	16,518	20,019	.....			2,001	90
"	1910-11.	"	14,404	14,723	.....			1,472	30
"	1911-12	"	24,791	25,956	.....			2,595	60
Square lumber	1901-02	Measured	55,314	62,452	.....			5,024	38
"	1902-03	"	28,860	34,934	.....			3,011	46
"	1903-04	"	31,953	36,749	.....			3,102	95
"	1904-05	"	22,570	24,250	.....			2,066	62
"	1905-06	"	19,224	22,821	.....			2,000	63
"	1906-07.	"	13,678	17,219	.....			1,526	61
"	1907-08.	"	16,400	19,310	.....			1,663	80
"	1908-09.	"	16,897	20,799	.....			1,806	16
"	1909-10.	"	14,292	18,498	.....			1,636	06
"	1910-11	"	10,610	13,530	.....			1,212	34
"	1911-12	"	8,322	9,772	.....			874	14

TOTAL SQUARE AND WANAY MEASURED AND STRINGED.

Waney and square	1901-02.	.....	107,449	125,504	.....			11,126	69
"	1902-03	.....	70,018	77,550	.....			7,273	06
"	1903-04	.....	89,980	100,212	.....			9,449	25
"	1904-05	.....	75,380	85,770	.....			8,218	62
"	1905-06.	.....	41,009	46,169	.....			4,335	43
"	1906-07.	.....	21,580	25,252	.....			2,329	91
"	1907-08	.....	43,750	51,174	.....			4,850	20
"	1908-09	.....	43,203	49,720	.....			4,783	88
"	1909-10.	.....	30,810	38,517	.....			3,637	96
"	1910-11.	.....	25,014	28,253	.....			2,684	64
"	1911-12.	.....	33,113	37,728	.....			3,469	74

INSPECTION OF CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES OF CANADIAN COMMERCE INSPECTED UNDER PROVISIONS OF CHAP. 85 REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Flour and Meal Inspected and Fees Collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, with totals for the seven preceding Years.

	Patent Winter.	Straight Roller.	On Sample.		Sour.	Rejected.	Rye Flour Superfine.	Fees.	
	Bags.	Bags.	Bbls.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	\$	cts.
Montreal, 1904-05.....	341	140	439	6,629	344	331	Meal..100	166	48
1905-06.....				6,281	490	157		138	56
1906-07.....				1,853		1,631		57	68
1907-08.....				3,401	42	156		71	98
1908-09.....				38,979	64	340	99	394	82
1909-10.....				5,920	49	532		65	01
1910-11.....				10,340	45	1,440		118	25
1911-12.....				24,257	612	430		252	99

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT CHAP. 85.

Flour and Meal.

For such inspection and branding and marking the person who required the inspection thereof shall pay to the inspector for each and every barrel and half barrel of flour or meal so inspected and branded or marked the sum of two cents exclusive of the charge for cooperage, before such flour or meal is removed; and when any less quantity than one hundred barrels of flour or meal is offered for inspection at one time, the inspector shall be entitled to receive the full fees that would accrue to him on one hundred barrels.

As soon as any flour or meal is inspected, a bill of inspection shall be furnished by the inspector or deputy inspector without fee or reward, specifying neatly and legibly the quantity and quality ascertained by inspection, the gross weight of five per cent thereof, and the tare of one per cent thereof and the charges therefor, and the name of the mill at which the flour or meal was manufactured.

When the inspector in his judgement deems it necessary to strip or empty out the flour to find out if there is the proper weight of flour in any cask he shall be entitled to two cents for each barrel so stripped or emptied if it proves to be of short weight in addition to the two cents per barrel for inspecting and branding.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Fish Inspected, and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, with totals for the ten preceding Years.

PICKLED FISH.

DISTRICTS.	Salmon.		Sea Trout.		Mack- erel.	Herring.		Gaspereau and Alewives	Codfish.		Other Fish.		Fees.
	Tons.	Bbls.	1/2 bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 bbls.	Bbls.	1/2 bbls.	
Quebec													\$ cts.
St. John						11	2,845						85 90
Halifax													
Lunenburg													
Totals, 1911-12						11	2,845						85 90

RECAPITULATION.

Totals, 1901-02	20	2,121	5	23	2	2,980	3,837	11,870	627	4,055	8	10	2	1,435 61
Totals, 1902-03	317	976	10	214	6	996	1,651	11,783	101	1,306	3	138	1	889 21
Totals, 1903-04						552	687	13,581						493 88
Totals, 1904-05						20	1,202	8,329						310 87
Totals, 1905-06							813	11,536						386 78
Totals, 1906-07							1,252	11,534						409 55
Totals, 1907-08							427	6,507						212 46
Totals, 1908-09							451	2,496						97 43
Totals, 1909-10							246	4,584						149 82
Totals, 1910-11							73	2,105						66 81
Totals, 1911-12							11	2,845						85 90

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Fish Oils Inspected, and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, with totals for the Ten preceding Years.
FISH OIL.

DISTRICTS.	SEAL OIL.						WHALE OIL.		PORPOISE OIL.	COD OIL.				HARK. OIL.		Fees.		
	No. 2, Pale.		No. 3, Straw.		No. 4, Brown.		No. 1, Pale.			No. 2, Brown.		A.		B.				
	Pun.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pun.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pun.	Tes.		Bbls.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pun.	Tes.	Bbls.		Hds.	Bbls.
Quebec																		2 cts
St. John																		
Halifax																		151 60
Lenenburg																		
Totals, 1911-12.....																		

RECAPITULATION.

Totals, 1901-02....	433	225	150	62	313	131	55	26	30	1	...	26	35	2	1,778	758	846	27	3	12	2	604	1	2	899 80
Totals, 1902-03....	...	353	...	...	234	...	...	121	...	18	4	9	11	1	18	1,601	272	...	100	...	30	430	11	32	558 30
Totals, 1903-04....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	155	224	...	...	11	...	114	...	14	87 50
Totals, 1904-05..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	138	256	...	26	1	...	479	...	...	144 10
Totals, 1905-06....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	4	...	650	...	...	141 40
Totals, 1906-07....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	...	...	216	...	12	77 52
Totals, 1907-08....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	85 95
Totals, 1908-09..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	...	...	2	1	218	...	4	93 00
Totals, 1909-10....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	190	10	...	83 40
Totals, 1910-11....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	306	...	8	112 15
Totals, 1911 12..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	...	...	7	...	481	6	38	151 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT CHAP. 95

PICKLED FISH AND FISH OILS.

Every inspector and deputy inspector who inspects and brands or marks any cask or package of pickled fish or pickled fish in bulk, or smoked fish, or any fish oil in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to fees at the following rates, which shall be paid by the original owner or the person who employed him in the first instance, that is to say :—

1. For each tierce of salmon, salmon-trout or sea-trout, fifteen cents ;
2. For each half-tier of salmon, salmon-trout or sea-trout, ten cents ;
3. For each barrel of salmon, salmon-trout or sea-trout, fifteen cents ;
4. For each half-barrel of salmon, salmon-trout or sea-trout, ten cents ;
5. For each barrel of mackerel, ten cents ;
6. For each half-barrel mackerel, five cents ;
7. For each barrel of herring, seven cents ;
8. For each half-barrel of herring, four cents ;
9. For each barrel of shad, ten cents ;
10. For each half-barrel of shad, seven cents ;
11. For each barrel of white-fish, ten cents ;
12. For each half-barrel of white fish, seven cents ;
13. For each barrel of pickled codfish, hake, haddock, or cat-fish, five cents ;
14. For each half-barrel of the same, three cents ;
15. For each quarter-barrel or kit of pickled fish, one and one-half cent ;
16. For each barrel of dry-salted codfish, hake, haddock, cat-fish, ling and pollock, five cents ;
17. For each half-barrel of the same, three cents ;
18. For each barrel of bass, ten cents ;
19. For each half-barrel of bass, seven cents ;
20. For each box of smoked herrings, one cent ;
21. For each half-box of smoked herrings, one-half cent ;
22. For each quarter-box of smoked herrings, one-quarter cent ;
23. For each barrel of cod tongues, cod sounds, halibut or eels, ten cents ;
24. For each half-barrel of the same, seven cents ;
25. For inspecting, gauging and branding each puncheon of oil, twenty cents ;
26. For inspecting, gauging and branding each hogshead of oil, fifteen cents ;
27. For inspecting, gauging and branding each tierce of oil, twenty cents ;
28. For inspecting, gauging and branding each barrel of oil, fifteen cents ;
29. For inspecting empty packages, one cent ;

The foregoing rates shall be calculated exclusive of salt, pickle, cooperage, storage and labour employed in washing, rinsing, cleaning, nailing, screwing or re-packing and pickling any fish ;

Provided always, that any person causing his fish or fish oil to be inspected, may employ at his cost and charges, a cooper to attend upon and assist the inspector or deputy inspector in the performance of his duty,—in which case the inspector or deputy inspector shall not be allowed any charge for cooperage,—and the cooper so employed shall be governed and guided solely by the directions which he receives from the inspector and deputy inspector with respect to any fish or fish oil by him inspected, and not by any other person. 37 V., c. 45, s. 68 ;—44 V., c. 22, s. 1 ;—48-49 V., c. 66, s. 16.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes Inspected, and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, and for the ten preceding Years.

ASHES.

DISTRICTS.	POT.			PEARL.			Fees.
	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	
							\$ cts.
Montreal 1901-02..	866	220	35	119			1,889 65
" 1902-03..	611	90		212			1,386 56
" 1903-04..	489	54	1	44			894 52
" 1904-05..	722	131	2	18			1,276 82
" 1905-06..	735	57	1	35			1,290 64
" (9 months) 1906-07..	362	7		23			617 25
" 1907-08..	509	5	1	24			840 01
" 1908-09..	662	30	3	30			1,137 46
" 1909-10..	493	51	13	32			906 67
" 1910-11..	705	42	6	20			1,174 76
" 1911-12..	687	26	11	4			1,111 99

FEEs Chargeable under the Inspection and Sale Act, Chap. 85.

POT AND PEARL ASHES

For every 100 lbs.	Actual cost of every barrel furnished by the Inspector.	For each new head furnished.	Cooperage and repairs on each barrel.	For additional quantity necessary to fill any partly filled barrel when required.	For removing raw ashes or other trash from barrels.
20c.		25c.	18c.	25c.	25c.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

STATEMENT showing Quantity of Leather and Hides Inspected, and Fees collected on same for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912, with totals for the ten preceding Years.

DISTRICTS.	LEATHER SIDES.	HIDES.			CALF SKINS.			Fees.
	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
								\$ cts.
+Hamilton								
+Kingston								
*Ottawa								
Toronto (measured).		29,640	40,530	11,732	144	kid spines measured..		4,095 10
Levis		2,280	1,283	252				190 75
Montreal		54,283	23,509	13,081				4,534 48
Quebec		14,884	7,184	1,151				1,160 95
†St. John								
*Winnipeg								
Totals . . . 1911-12		101,087	72,506	26,216				9,986 28

Re-appraisal.

Totals....1901-02	8,543	165,889	75,845	25,767				13,449 25
Totals....1902-03	240	162,722	76,264	28,682				13,371 76
Totals....1903-04		157,640	82,974	33,506				13,644 31
Totals....1904-05		164,147	79,843	27,264				13,529 43
Totals.. .1905-06		177,685	85,158	28,137				14,488 41
Totals....1906-07		146,795	67,081	21,324				11,623 76
Totals....1907-08		146,171	82,071	20,963				12,387 27
Totals....1908-09		138,493	83,328	25,515				12,352 20
Totals . .1909-10		138,620	86,830	27,638				12,571 31
Totals....1910-11		112,907	80,597	29,830				11,150 38
Totals....1911-12		101,037	72,506	26,216				9,986 28

† By inspectors. * None offered for inspection.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

Fees Chargeable under the Inspection and Sale Act, Chap. 85.

LEATHER AND RAW HIDES.

Leather.	Hides.	
For each side or piece.	In lots under 100.	In lots over 100.
2c.	5c. for each hide.	4c. for each hide.

Apples and Cheese have never been inspected since being made subject to inspection. The fee for inspection of apples is 10 cents per package. No fees are exacted for the inspection of *Binder Twine*, but penalties and fines are imposed for infraction of the Act.

The manner of putting up, sale and delivery of hay, straw, salt and the weight of the various cereals and vegetables are regulated by 1 Edward VII—c 26 and amendments.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing the Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Trade and Commerce annually since its organization.

Years ended.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30, 1893	113,491 00	499,418 99
" 1894	105,021 50	590,343 99
" 1895	72,479 25	565,099 55
" 1896	88,860 50	587,289 55
" 1897	123,119 50	619,404 75
" 1898	109,754 00	654,178 38
" 1899	220,309 50	746,719 31
" 1900	215,102 00	736,954 78
" 1901	178,704 00	740,014 40
" 1902	378,981 35	1,573,669 57
" 1903	636,897 93	2,609,205 65
" 1904	542,918 82	2,394,337 79
" 1905	79,156 69	3,467,562 74
" 1906	122,452 49	3,852,751 64
March 31, 1907 (9 months)	121,937 92	2,906,381 37
" 1908	882,644 33	5,069,644 50
" 1909	914,932 59	4,852,529 41
" 1910	1,405,265 15	4,984,890 58
" 1911	2,836,658 61	5,143,237 23
" 1912	604,839 33	* 2,972,489 27

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inspection of grain :—		
Western Division—		
Winnipeg		223,948 04
Eastern Division		
Kingston	69 77	
Peterborough	306 86	
Toronto	2,470 75	
Montreal	3,378 45	
		6,225 83
		230,173 87
Culling timber		3,480 24
Old age annuities (premiums)		370,580 72
Fines and forfeitures		604 50
Total Revenue		604,839 33

* Decrease caused by transfer administration of chinese immigration to Dept. of Interior April 1, 1911, old age annuities to Post Office Dept. January 1, 1912.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT of Expenditures of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Departmental.</i>		
Civil Government Salaries	49,193 77	
Contingencies..	12,873 42	62,067 19
<i>Chief of T. Sec.</i>		
Salaries	3,750 00	
"	4,200 00	
Annuities	2,556 60	
Contingencies	1,453 10	11,909 7
<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>		
Salaries	104,947 50	
Wages and contingencies.....	121,947 25	226,894 75
<i>Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents.</i>		
Salaries	67,307 25	
Contingencies	56,631 02	123,938 27
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
International Customs Bureau.	600 00	
Bounties on wire rods.	166,750 17	
" manilla fibre.....	50,556 78	
" lead.....	179,288 19	
" crude petroleum	141,935 70	
Expenses re bounties.	3,012 51	
" re old age annuities.....	20,758 21	
Old age annuities paid and refunds of premiums.....	73,367 22	
Refunds Chinese capitation tax ...	3,500 00	
Gratuities to old age annuity agents retired	2,830 00	
Obligations of Trade Commissioner at Berlin, Germany.....	506 67	643,105 45
<i>Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.</i>		
Annapolis and London or Hull ..	2,000 00	
Baddeck, Grand Narrows, Iona, &c.	5,825 00	
Canada, Australia or New Zealand—Pacific Coast ..	180,509 00	
Canada, Australia and New Zealand.....	120,000 00	
Canada, China and Japan.....	48,666 66	
Canada and Cuba.....	16,666 64	
Canada and Great Britain.....	555,657 29	
Canada and Mexico (Atlantic).....	50,000 00	
Canada and Mexico (Pacific).....	75,000 00	
Canada and Newfoundland.....	8,590 50	
Canada and South Africa	146,000 00	
Caraquet, Shippegan and Miscou Islands.	1,500 00	
Cheticamp, Sydney and St. John's, Nfld.	1,500 00	
Froude's Point and Lockeport..	600 00	
Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie or Campbellton.	13,500 00	
Gaspé Basin and N. Shore of River and Gulf of St. Lawrence (Schooner Service)	1,000 00	
Grand Manan and Mainland.....	7,000 00	
Halifax and Canso.....	4,000 00	
Halifax and Newfoundland.....	4,000 00	
Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland and Liverpool	20,000 00	
Carried forward	1,232,015 09	1,067,975 36

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912—*Concluded.*

Services.	Amount paid.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.. .. .	1,262,015 09	1,067,975 36
<i>Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Concluded.</i>		
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake Ports.	3,680 00	
Halifax and Spry Bay.	2,500 00	
Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton.	1,714 29	
Kenora, Rainy River and Fort Frances.	4,999 33	
Magdalen Islands and Mainland.	15,000 00	
Mahone Bay and Tancook Island.	833 33	
Montreal-Quebec and St. John-Halifax and Manchester.	35,000 00	
Mulgrave and Canso.	4,756 41	
Mulgrave and Cheticamp.	5,000 00	
Mulgrave and Guysboro.	5,403 84	
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac.	2,500 00	
Pelee Island and Mainland.	5,000 00	
Petitcodiac River and Cumberland County.	2,000 00	
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave.	3,239 80	
Pictou and Cheticamp.	2,096 50	
Pictou, Murray Harbour, &c.	6,000 00	
Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, &c.	6,000 00	
P.E.I., Cape Breton and Newfoundland.	12,000 00	
P.E.I. and Great Britain.	7,500 00	
P.E.I. and Mainland.	12,500 00	
Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Island.	8,200 00	
Quebec and Blanc Sablon.	13,666 65	
Quebec and Gaspé Basin.	8,500 00	
Quebec and Island of Orleans.	2,000 00	
Quebec and Ports on N. Shore of Island of Orleans.	2,500 00	
Riviere du Loup, Tadousac and N. Shore ports.	6,000 00	
Riviere du Loup, Tadousac and other St. Lawrence ports (Winter).	7,200 00	
St. Catharines Bay and Tadousac.	3,500 00	
St. John, Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin Ports.	5,105 35	
St. John and Digby.	19,935 90	
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville.	1,500 00	
St. John, Digby, Bear River and Clementsport.	1,500 00	
St. John, Dublin and Belfast.	3,000 00	
St. John and Glasgow.	9,375 00	
St. John, Halifax and London.	25,000 00	
St. John, Halifax and London (Winter).	15,000 00	
St. John, Halifax or either and the West Indies and South America.	65,700 00	
St. John and Halifax via Yarmouth.	9,500 00	
St. John, Margaretville, Port Lorne, &c.	2,500 00	
St. John and Ports in Cumberland Basin.	3,000 00	
St. John, Port Wade and Bridgetown.	1,145 83	
St. John and St. Andrews.	3,769 23	
St. John, Westport and other way ports.	2,500 00	
St. Stephen, St. Croix River points, &c.	3,000 00	
Sydney, around Cape Breton Island and return to Sydney.	5,000 00	
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence.	6,500 00	
Sydney and Whycocomagh.	3,000 00	
Victoria and San Francisco.	3,000 00	
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway.	12,500 00	
Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island.	5,000 00	
<i>Under Special Statutes.</i>	1,657,836 55	
Canada and France.	174,488 47	
Canada, China and Japan.	72,188 89	1,904,513 91
Total Expenditure.		2,972,489 27

Years ended June 30.	CURRENCY AND							
	Area.	Estimated Population July 1.	CIRCULATION.					DEPOSIT.
			Chartered Banks Capital Paid up.	Notes issued by Chartered Banks.	Dominion Notes.	Chartered Banks.	Post Office Savings Banks.		Government Savings Banks except P. O.
	Sq. miles.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	662,148	3,371,594	30,289,048	8,307,079	3,795,000	33,317,879	204,589	1,483,219
1869	662,148	3,412,617	30,981,074	8,063,198	4,830,000	40,779,472	856,814	1,594,525
1870	3,370,760	3,454,248	32,050,597	14,167,948	7,479,353	54,074,760	2,588,849	1,822,570
1871	3,729,665	3,518,411	36,415,210	18,339,893	7,367,341	57,787,922	2,497,260	2,074,037
1872	3,729,665	3,610,992	45,134,709	25,040,677	10,510,541	54,503,201	3,096,500	2,152,234
1873	3,729,665	3,668,220	55,102,950	29,516,046	11,284,132	57,509,823	3,207,052	2,958,170
1874	3,729,665	3,825,305	60,443,445	26,583,130	12,175,579	65,468,697	3,204,965	4,005,295
1875	3,729,665	3,886,534	63,367,687	20,902,991	10,778,873	61,094,860	2,926,090	4,245,091
1876	3,729,665	3,949,163	67,199,051	20,288,158	11,533,892	65,177,128	2,740,955	4,303,165
1877	3,729,665	4,013,271	63,923,156	18,265,356	10,680,493	62,129,706	2,639,937	4,830,693
1878	3,729,665	4,078,924	63,387,034	19,351,109	10,466,735	65,009,326	2,754,484	5,742,529
1879	3,729,665	4,146,196	64,159,427	18,090,814	10,789,710	64,403,237	3,105,191	6,102,492
1880	3,729,665	4,215,389	60,584,789	20,186,176	13,565,159	76,244,065	3,945,069	7,107,287
1881	3,729,665	4,336,504	59,384,987	26,102,368	14,538,965	83,006,189	6,208,227	9,628,445
1882	3,729,665	4,383,819	58,739,980	32,229,937	15,807,911	97,537,258	9,473,662	12,295,600
1883	3,729,665	4,433,863	61,404,554	32,211,945	15,997,855	98,508,446	11,976,237	14,242,870
1884	3,729,665	4,485,395	61,443,397	29,654,511	15,360,281	97,443,765	13,245,553	15,971,984
1885	3,729,665	4,538,790	61,821,158	29,692,803	15,633,256	95,030,429	15,000,740	17,888,536
1886	3,729,665	4,589,414	61,841,395	29,206,627	16,207,453	101,181,744	17,159,372	20,014,442
1887	3,729,665	4,638,109	60,815,356	30,438,152	15,079,836	107,154,483	19,497,750	21,334,525
1888	3,729,665	4,688,147	60,168,010	30,444,643	16,249,319	112,860,699	20,689,033	20,682,025
1889	3,729,665	4,739,617	60,236,451	31,209,972	15,426,281	123,655,414	23,011,423	19,944,935
1890	3,729,665	4,792,607	59,569,765	32,059,178	15,357,893	128,631,455	21,900,653	19,021,812
1891	3,729,665	4,844,366	60,742,366	31,379,886	16,176,317	142,633,216	21,738,648	17,661,378
1892	3,729,665	4,889,266	61,512,630	32,614,699	17,282,699	160,942,778	22,298,402	17,231,146
1893	3,729,665	4,935,748	61,954,314	33,483,413	18,448,494	170,817,433	24,153,194	17,696,464
1894	3,729,665	4,983,903	62,112,883	30,254,159	20,061,719	174,930,936	25,257,868	17,778,144
1895	3,729,665	5,033,839	61,761,007	30,106,578	19,520,233	182,688,227	26,865,542	17,644,956
1896	3,729,665	5,086,061	62,198,413	30,336,844	20,372,215	183,769,992	28,937,930	17,866,189
1897	3,729,665	5,141,508	61,949,536	32,366,174	22,318,096	201,141,688	32,280,829	16,754,147
1898	3,729,665	5,199,267	62,303,137	36,539,103	23,178,194	227,063,348	34,480,938	15,630,181
1899	3,729,665	5,259,491	63,674,085	39,097,708	24,236,467	258,402,340	34,771,605	15,470,110
1900	3,729,665	5,322,348	64,735,145	45,577,387	26,094,924	277,256,716	37,507,456	15,642,266
1901	3,729,665	5,403,000	67,095,718	49,119,479	27,671,452	315,775,426	39,650,810	16,098,146
1902	3,729,665	5,532,000	69,548,308	53,953,043	32,780,387	344,949,901	42,320,208	16,117,779
1903	3,729,665	5,673,000	76,660,391	58,865,845	39,006,199	378,937,458	44,255,327	16,515,802
1904	3,729,665	5,825,060	79,193,028	60,098,480	41,574,783	423,874,030	45,419,706	16,738,743
1905	3,729,665	5,992,000	82,199,900	61,587,560	47,334,222	468,571,648	45,368,321	16,649,136
1906	3,729,665	6,171,000	91,074,505	69,366,505	49,941,427	536,769,519	45,736,489	16,174,133
1907	3,729,665	*6,302,000	96,362,130	75,510,402	58,316,532	589,459,889	46,832,611	14,911,071
1908	3,729,665	*6,491,000	96,049,538	68,153,994	63,058,126	560,503,775	46,328,135	14,719,368
1909	3,729,665	*6,695,000	97,436,424	70,170,491	79,005,301	681,658,944	44,568,683	14,556,878
1910	3,729,665	*6,917,000	98,728,342	79,781,631	89,285,728	797,849,593	42,848,026	14,563,225
1911	3,729,665	*7,158,000	101,065,306	88,618,699	99,308,945	874,672,408	43,017,587	14,341,668
1912	3,729,665	*7,423,000	112,588,537	102,011,548	111,932,239	1,004,817,876	42,683,232	14,430,189

* Estimated population March 31.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c
PROGRESS OF CANADA.

BANKING.

SITS IN		CHARTERED BANKS.						Years ended June 30.
Special Savings Banks.	Total Deposits.	Loans to the Public.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Bank Clearings to December 31.			
					Totals.	At Montreal.	At Toronto.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2,672,884	37,678,571	51,966,120	77,872,257	43,722,647	.....	.....	.....	1868
3,272,228	46,503,039	55,722,154	83,565,027	48,380,967	.....	.....	.....	1869
4,180,559	61,666,738	67,107,167	102,147,293	66,530,393	.....	.....	.....	1870
4,798,644	67,155,863	86,121,888	121,014,395	77,486,706	.....	.....	.....	1871
5,275,642	65,029,577	110,479,832	151,772,876	94,224,644	.....	.....	.....	1872
6,768,672	70,443,717	124,519,008	168,519,746	98,296,677	.....	.....	.....	1873
6,811,010	79,489,967	132,518,287	188,417,005	117,656,218	.....	.....	.....	1874
6,611,416	74,877,457	136,771,679	184,441,108	101,371,845	.....	.....	.....	1875
6,605,348	78,826,594	131,579,195	184,421,514	101,686,717	.....	.....	.....	1876
6,054,457	75,654,793	126,222,470	174,375,603	95,004,254	.....	.....	.....	1877
5,631,173	79,197,512	122,918,778	175,473,086	95,641,008	.....	.....	.....	1878
5,494,165	79,105,085	130,472,200	170,446,074	93,375,749	.....	.....	.....	1879
6,651,025	93,948,046	111,956,858	181,741,074	108,833,271	.....	.....	.....	1880
7,685,888	107,188,749	134,113,252	198,967,278	125,063,546	.....	.....	.....	1881
8,658,434	127,964,354	169,125,878	229,271,064	153,001,994	.....	.....	.....	1882
8,791,045	133,318,588	178,728,321	226,803,491	145,296,836	.....	.....	.....	1883
8,861,141	135,522,443	164,648,286	223,855,601	140,973,233	.....	.....	.....	1884
9,191,895	137,201,400	162,847,002	217,264,655	138,510,300	.....	.....	.....	1885
9,177,132	147,532,690	162,908,287	228,422,353	147,547,682	.....	.....	.....	1886
10,092,144	158,078,902	169,357,326	229,241,464	149,413,632	.....	.....	.....	1887
10,475,292	164,707,049	178,185,816	244,975,223	166,344,852	.....	.....	.....	1888
10,761,060	177,372,832	190,721,124	255,765,631	175,062,257	.....	.....	.....	1889
10,889,828	180,533,748	195,987,402	254,628,694	174,501,422	.....	.....	.....	1890
10,982,232	193,015,474	202,692,481	269,491,153	188,337,504	.....	.....	.....	1891
12,236,099	212,708,425	210,234,377	292,054,017	209,362,011	.....	.....	.....	1892
12,823,833	225,490,924	225,999,798	304,363,580	219,666,996	979,163,296	568,739,064	309,494,818	1893
12,919,578	230,886,526	224,371,222	307,542,429	221,292,707	969,557,097	546,606,148	279,267,751	1894
13,128,484	240,267,209	224,627,632	312,986,516	226,943,664	1,046,323,079	583,160,000	308,634,341	1895
14,459,832	245,029,143	224,507,301	316,122,706	228,338,219	1,028,997,242	527,858,016	342,001,717	1896
15,025,563	265,102,227	226,960,482	335,203,890	247,766,150	1,174,710,345	601,185,000	365,756,955	1897
15,482,100	292,656,562	245,336,120	365,631,052	277,407,521	1,390,019,341	731,264,677	439,489,336	1898
15,893,567	324,537,622	283,713,938	408,936,411	316,330,478	1,625,680,194	794,109,924	504,569,918	1899
17,425,471	347,831,909	316,634,620	440,348,102	340,295,278	1,589,560,411	734,941,608	513,697,000	1900
19,125,100	390,949,482	318,240,549	528,304,110	417,320,761	1,871,061,725	889,486,915	599,385,671	1901
20,360,888	423,748,776	348,690,611	581,876,985	465,103,425	2,538,583,771	1,089,976,730	809,078,559	1902
21,241,992	460,950,579	406,184,733	641,985,372	508,049,963	2,698,895,000	1,113,978,000	808,748,000	1903
23,063,143	509,095,622	452,134,220	694,303,415	554,445,911	2,741,441,000	1,045,067,000	842,097,000	1904
25,050,965	555,640,070	480,906,634	757,988,531	609,989,375	3,334,614,000	1,324,314,000	1,047,491,000	1905
27,399,193	626,079,334	559,338,229	861,602,330	698,714,302	3,950,695,000	1,533,597,000	1,219,125,000	1906
28,520,547	679,724,118	639,970,696	958,342,255	781,075,593	4,197,478,000	1,555,729,000	1,220,905,000	1907
28,574,954	650,126,232	584,732,914	926,017,629	746,744,250	4,142,114,000	1,467,316,000	1,166,902,000	1908
30,258,585	771,043,090	595,264,346	1,053,271,919	870,192,322	5,191,507,911	1,866,649,000	1,437,700,477	1909
32,156,708	886,417,552	717,773,400	1,230,825,305	1,040,324,464	6,054,298,453	2,088,558,000	1,593,954,254	1910
36,152,216	968,183,879	786,743,770	1,302,131,886	1,101,875,234	7,194,598,459	2,368,493,239	1,852,397,605	1911
40,565,420	1,102,496,717	921,401,829	1,490,443,071	1,262,641,353	.....	.....	.....	1912

FINANCE.								
FAILURES—COMMERCIAL.				REVENUE ON ACCOUNT OF CON				
Calendar years	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities	Total, Revenue.	Receipts from Taxes.			
					Totals.	From Customs.	From Excise.	Dominion Lands.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868				13,687,928	11,700,681	8,578,380	3,002,588	
1869				14,379,175	11,112,573	8,272,880	2,710,028	
1870				15,512,226	13,087,883	9,334,213	3,619,622	
1871				19,335,561	16,320,369	11,841,105	4,295,945	
1872	726		6,454,525	20,714,814	17,715,552	12,787,982	4,735,652	
1873	994		12,334,192	20,813,469	17,616,555	12,954,164	4,460,682	26,239
1874	966		7,696,765	24,205,093	20,129,185	14,325,193	5,594,904	29,981
1875	1,968		23,843,967	24,648,715	20,664,879	15,351,012	5,069,687	27,641
1876	1,728		25,517,991	22,587,587	18,614,415	12,823,838	5,563,487	8,546
1877	1,892		25,523,903	22,059,274	17,697,925	12,546,988	4,941,898	3,800
1878	1,697		23,908,677	22,375,012	17,841,938	12,782,824	4,858,672	19,425
1879	1,902		29,347,937	22,517,382	18,476,613	12,900,659	5,390,763	23,828
1880	907		7,988,077	23,307,407	18,479,576	14,071,343	4,232,427	120,479
1881	635		5,751,207	29,635,298	23,942,139	18,406,092	5,343,022	131,124
1882	787		8,587,657	33,383,456	27,549,046	21,581,570	5,884,860	
1883	1,382		16,311,742	35,794,650	29,269,699	23,009,582	6,260,116	
1884	1,384		15,994,361	31,861,962	25,483,199	20,023,890	5,459,309	
1885	1,327		19,191,306	32,797,001	25,384,529	18,935,428	6,449,101	
1886	1,256		8,861,609	33,177,040	25,226,456	19,362,308	5,852,905	
1887	1,252		10,386,884	35,754,993	28,687,002	22,373,951	6,308,201	191,782
1888	1,677		14,081,169	35,908,464	28,177,413	22,091,682	6,071,487	217,083
1889	1,777		14,713,223	38,782,870	30,613,523	23,699,413	6,886,739	237,821
1890	1,847		18,289,935	39,879,925	31,587,072	23,913,546	7,618,118	220,141
1891	1,889		17,100,649	38,579,311	30,314,151	23,305,218	6,914,850	264,592
1892	1,688		13,766,191	36,921,872	28,446,157	20,361,382	7,945,098	322,796
1893	1,344	8,321,570	12,689,794	38,168,609	29,321,367	20,910,662	8,367,364	285,596
1894	1,856	13,510,056	17,616,215	36,374,693	27,579,203	19,119,030	8,381,089	210,097
1895	1,891	11,500,242	15,802,989	33,978,129	25,446,199	17,585,741	7,805,733	167,870
1896	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	36,618,591	27,759,285	19,766,741	7,926,006	166,256
1897	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	37,829,778	28,648,626	19,386,278	9,170,379	172,514
1898	1,300	7,692,094	9,821,323	40,555,238	29,576,456	21,622,789	7,871,563	975,792
1899	1,287	7,674,673	10,658,675	46,741,250	34,958,069	25,150,745	9,641,228	1,532,591
1900	1,355	8,292,898	11,613,208	51,029,994	38,242,223	28,219,458	9,868,075	1,388,024
1901	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671	52,514,701	38,743,550	28,293,930	10,318,266	1,517,320
1902	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777	58,050,790	43,389,112	31,916,394	11,197,133	1,227,977
1903	978	4,872,422	7,552,724	66,037,069	49,015,506	36,738,033	12,013,779	1,695,592
1904	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117	70,669,817	53,661,319	40,461,591	12,958,708	1,443,023
1905	1,347	6,822,005	9,854,659	71,182,773	54,020,123	41,437,569	12,586,475	1,292,301
1906	1,184	6,449,052	9,085,773	80,139,360	60,074,818	46,053,377	14,010,221	1,668,162
1907	1,278	9,443,327	13,221,259	67,969,328	51,565,586	39,717,079	11,805,413	1,443,632
1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	96,054,506	73,325,963	57,200,276	15,782,152	1,893,620
1909	1,442	10,348,511	12,982,800	85,093,404	62,353,093	47,088,444	14,937,768	2,153,255
1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	101,503,711	75,409,487	59,767,681	15,253,353	2,886,000
1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	117,780,410	89,835,232	71,838,088	16,869,837	3,108,736
1912				136,108,217	105,847,804	85,051,872	19,261,662	3,775,857

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c.

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*FINANCE—*Continued.*

CONSOLIDATED FUND			EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.					Fiscal years.
Receipts from			Charges on Public Debt.					
Interest on Investments.	Post Office including Ocean Postage and Money Orders.	Pub. Works, including Railways and Canals.	Total Expenditure	Totals.	Interest on Public Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Total Collection of Revenue.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
174,073	525,692	901,466	13,486,093	5,216,025	4,501,568	355,267	1,885,804	1868
824,424	535,315	918,933	14,038,084	5,799,478	4,907,014	426,807	2,175,071	1869
383,956	573,566	1,006,845	14,345,510	5,513,586	5,047,054	126,533	2,351,724	1870
554,384	612,631	1,116,240	15,623,082	6,013,625	5,165,304	421,666	2,388,359	1871
448,942	692,375	1,211,729	17,589,469	6,074,250	5,257,231	470,607	2,912,107	1872
396,404	833,657	1,316,636	19,174,648	5,795,677	5,209,206	407,827	3,633,152	1873
610,863	1,139,973	1,509,915	23,316,317	6,503,041	5,724,436	513,920	5,088,467	1874
840,887	1,155,332	1,432,360	23,713,071	7,373,764	6,590,790	555,773	4,904,875	1875
798,906	1,102,540	1,479,232	24,488,372	7,432,004	6,400,902	822,953	5,009,081	1876
717,684	1,114,946	1,917,455	23,519,302	7,833,476	6,797,227	828,374	5,285,419	1877
791,758	1,207,790	2,034,484	23,503,158	8,186,717	7,048,884	945,746	5,388,753	1878
592,509	1,172,418	1,863,149	24,455,382	8,509,877	7,194,734	1,037,220	5,652,935	1879
834,793	1,252,498	2,167,401	24,850,634	9,228,822	7,773,869	1,165,867	5,374,917	1880
751,513	1,352,110	2,759,591	25,502,554	9,070,320	7,594,145	1,250,731	5,750,899	1881
914,009	1,587,888	2,711,134	27,067,104	9,226,573	7,740,804	1,290,725	6,097,969	1882
1,001,193	1,800,391	3,101,138	28,730,157	9,246,860	7,668,553	1,344,137	6,738,502	1883
986,698	1,755,674	3,055,792	31,107,706	9,333,951	7,700,181	1,403,864	7,042,625	1884
1,997,036	1,841,372	3,065,503	35,037,060	11,289,028	9,419,482	1,482,052	7,372,603	1885
2,299,079	1,901,690	3,082,411	39,011,612	12,090,201	10,137,009	1,606,271	7,808,751	1886
990,887	2,020,624	3,270,782	35,657,680	11,563,624	9,682,929	1,592,953	8,376,027	1887
932,025	2,379,242	3,556,101	36,718,495	12,105,983	9,823,313	1,939,078	8,789,763	1888
1,305,392	2,220,504	3,642,557	36,917,835	12,159,166	10,148,932	1,736,644	8,873,338	1889
1,082,271	2,357,389	3,800,110	35,994,031	11,774,487	9,656,841	1,887,237	9,182,941	1890
1,077,228	2,515,823	3,685,630	36,343,568	11,784,284	9,584,137	1,938,079	9,453,320	1891
1,086,420	2,652,746	3,575,168	36,765,894	11,975,777	9,763,978	2,027,861	9,426,066	1892
1,150,167	2,773,507	3,761,474	36,814,053	12,116,197	9,806,888	2,095,514	8,993,925	1893
1,217,809	2,809,341	3,702,746	37,585,026	12,524,932	10,212,596	2,131,361	9,132,616	1894
1,336,047	2,792,790	3,591,689	38,132,005	12,747,555	10,466,294	2,002,311	9,129,415	1895
1,370,001	2,964,014	3,594,264	36,949,142	12,806,293	10,502,430	2,055,288	9,291,168	1896
1,443,004	3,202,938	3,587,166	38,349,760	13,062,791	10,645,663	2,101,814	9,336,916	1897
1,513,455	3,527,810	3,873,464	38,832,526	13,076,614	10,516,758	2,359,969	9,469,664	1898
1,590,448	3,193,778	4,433,934	41,903,501	13,510,854	10,855,112	2,482,485	9,837,454	1899
1,683,051	3,205,535	5,232,459	42,975,280	13,392,479	10,699,615	2,465,640	11,044,526	1900
1,784,834	3,441,505	5,770,071	46,866,368	13,490,153	10,807,955	2,480,337	12,503,249	1901
1,892,224	3,918,416	6,447,982	50,759,392	13,808,566	10,975,935	2,569,381	13,007,865	1902
2,020,953	4,397,833	7,088,502	51,691,903	13,983,694	11,068,139	2,620,588	14,041,041	1903
2,236,256	4,652,325	6,972,219	55,612,833	13,732,687	11,128,637	2,315,066	15,593,521	1904
2,105,031	5,125,373	7,395,377	63,319,683	13,167,805	10,630,115	2,261,618	17,593,437	1905
2,140,312	5,933,343	8,310,267	67,240,641	13,479,036	10,814,697	2,317,437	17,145,129	1906
1,235,746	5,061,728	6,839,586	51,542,161	8,134,466	6,712,771	1,177,147	13,797,181	1907*
1,925,569	7,107,887	9,973,523	76,641,451	13,591,680	10,973,597	2,234,263	20,727,329	1908
2,256,643	7,401,624	9,362,272	84,064,232	13,883,816	11,604,584	1,922,525	21,632,704	1909
2,807,465	7,958,548	10,114,990	79,411,747	14,898,164	13,098,161	1,441,031	21,811,195	1910
1,668,773	9,149,952	10,818,834	87,774,198	14,116,044	12,535,851	1,203,416	24,951,636	1911
1,281,317	10,492,394	11,651,947	98,161,441	13,870,864	12,259,397	1,156,456	28,256,780	1912

* 9 months.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Fiscal years.	FINANCE—Continued.							
	EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF							
	Collection of Revenue.				Miscellaneous			
	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office	Railways and Canals.	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Administration of Justice.	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.	Civil Government.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868.....	477,504	78,939	616,802	581,503	6,384,264	291,243	5,581	594,442
1869.....	496,050	109,415	787,886	641,814	6,063,535	315,215	7,020	559,643
1870.....	505,109	119,461	808,623	743,071	6,480,200	304,300	6,227	620,349
1871.....	509,441	129,564	815,471	752,772	7,221,098	514,411	6,174	642,301
1872.....	528,735	142,732	929,609	913,236	8,603,112	345,843	6,411	663,189
1873.....	567,765	171,705	1,067,866	1,378,164	9,745,819	398,966	10,691	750,874
1874.....	727,629	206,935	1,387,276	2,260,820	11,724,809	459,037	19,092	883,686
1875.....	682,674	199,254	1,520,861	1,981,893	11,434,432	497,405	11,936	909,266
1876.....	721,009	218,360	1,622,827	1,897,283	12,047,287	544,091	67,552	841,995
1877.....	721,605	211,157	1,705,312	2,239,346	10,400,407	565,598	65,767	812,193
1878.....	714,528	215,025	1,724,939	2,374,314	9,927,688	564,920	92,366	823,370
1879.....	719,711	211,065	1,784,424	2,570,361	10,292,570	577,897	63,068	861,171
1880.....	716,126	219,285	1,818,271	2,226,456	10,246,895	574,311	25,068	898,605
1881.....	717,704	247,577	1,876,658	2,603,717	10,681,335	583,957	22,408	915,959
1882.....	723,914	280,574	1,980,567	2,755,833	11,742,562	581,696	20,742	946,032
1883.....	757,246	278,911	2,176,089	3,117,466	12,744,795	615,588	24,731	986,721
1884.....	798,838	303,617	2,312,965	3,122,103	14,731,130	615,045	38,188	1,084,418
1885.....	791,538	309,268	2,488,315	3,268,222	16,375,429	627,253	86,322	1,139,495
1886.....	800,107	310,022	2,763,186	3,339,670	19,112,660	707,832	203,312	1,190,371
1887.....	819,132	344,691	2,818,907	3,673,894	15,718,029	657,115	253,759	1,211,851
1888.....	851,025	373,348	2,889,729	4,160,332	15,822,749	678,815	311,159	1,258,618
1889.....	864,590	362,833	2,982,321	4,095,301	15,885,334	685,807	161,629	1,281,714
1890.....	873,400	362,996	3,074,470	4,362,200	15,036,603	709,784	153,398	1,308,847
1891.....	900,492	378,237	3,161,676	4,505,516	15,105,964	726,592	158,053	1,334,201
1892.....	904,801	400,050	3,316,120	4,337,877	15,364,051	750,723	156,564	1,325,087
1893.....	901,946	387,673	3,421,203	3,848,404	15,703,931	736,457	258,635	1,367,570
1894.....	921,040	484,949	3,517,261	3,760,550	15,927,478	745,504	264,880	1,402,279
1895.....	917,632	471,865	3,593,647	2,704,126	16,255,035	755,683	216,740	1,422,228
1896.....	896,333	470,870	3,665,011	3,876,226	14,851,681	758,270	210,878	1,396,628
1897.....	945,245	464,427	3,789,478	3,725,690	15,950,053	774,762	224,390	1,418,847
1898.....	971,320	468,320	3,575,412	4,049,275	16,286,248	765,608	245,232	1,399,422
1899.....	1,037,636	464,620	3,603,799	4,246,404	18,555,193	815,455	258,782	1,411,813
1900.....	1,071,222	468,994	3,758,015	5,244,301	18,538,275	827,561	461,561	1,420,998
1901.....	1,123,817	458,383	3,931,446	6,377,961	20,872,966	873,233	447,299	1,474,919
1902.....	1,176,024	463,405	4,023,637	6,508,477	23,942,961	949,230	481,428	1,497,369
1903.....	1,229,029	478,984	4,105,178	7,221,705	23,667,168	959,948	436,402	1,554,792
1904.....	1,357,184	522,361	4,347,541	8,397,434	26,286,625	984,258	625,316	1,652,782
1905.....	1,468,093	537,814	4,634,528	9,803,912	32,558,441	997,718	698,211	1,797,060
1906.....	1,548,384	555,923	4,921,577	8,779,677	36,616,476	1,171,359	603,590	1,911,611
1907*.....	1,222,950	456,774	3,979,557	7,011,858	29,610,514	867,799	625,812	1,487,496
1908.....	1,923,854	636,892	6,005,930	10,586,114	42,322,442	1,224,510	1,218,242	2,088,416
1909.....	1,994,951	643,705	6,592,386	10,780,126	48,547,712	1,240,364	1,403,569	3,283,265
1910.....	2,025,453	660,465	7,215,337	10,215,038	42,702,388	1,246,695	983,380	4,268,390
1911.....	2,187,175	703,660	7,954,223	11,123,251	48,706,518	1,292,402	1,319,905	4,463,095
1912.....	2,443,846	755,568	9,172,035	12,330,463	56,033,797	1,300,514	1,567,022	4,774,678

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*FINANCE—*Continued.*CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Expenditure.

Immig- ration.	Indians.	Legisla- tion.	Lighthouse and Coast Service.	Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	Militia and Defence.	Public Works.	Subsidies to Provinces.	Fiscal years.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
36,050	.....	595,810	174,983	177,349	1,013,016	126,270	2,753,966	1863
26,952	....	409,614	190,671	253,747	937,513	65,015	2,604,050	1869
55,966	6,080	379,753	229,682	288,999	1,245,973	120,031	2,588,605	1870
55,004	6,080	356,206	334,693	286,099	908,733	597,275	2,624,940	1871
109,954	43,935	393,964	345,683	342,108	1,654,255	839,786	2,930,113	1872
265,718	63,776	614,487	480,376	363,448	1,248,664	1,297,999	2,921,400	1873
291,297	146,068	784,048	537,058	285,882	1,122,282	1,778,916	3,752,757	1874
278,777	195,500	572,273	490,257	287,772	1,013,944	1,756,010	3,750,962	1875
338,179	276,325	627,231	545,849	261,589	978,530	1,948,242	3,690,355	1876
309,353	301,596	596,006	471,278	314,942	550,452	1,262,823	3,655,851	1877
154,351	421,504	618,035	461,968	257,534	618,137	997,470	3,472,808	1878
186,403	489,327	748,008	447,567	257,702	777,699	1,013,023	3,442,764	1879
161,213	694,513	598,105	426,304	235,833	690,019	1,046,342	3,430,846	1880
214,251	805,097	611,376	443,724	201,503	667,001	1,108,815	3,455,518	1881
215,339	1,183,414	582,200	461,881	210,930	772,812	1,342,000	3,530,999	1882
373,958	1,106,961	740,768	491,546	237,501	734,354	1,765,256	3,606,673	1883
511,209	1,116,154	662,767	520,524	238,054	989,498	2,908,852	3,603,714	1884
423,861	1,109,604	649,538	532,446	261,779	2,707,758	2,302,363	3,959,327	1885
257,355	1,195,093	1,037,779	553,515	271,457	1,178,659	2,046,552	4,182,526	1886
341,236	1,201,301	977,302	512,812	273,497	1,193,698	2,133,316	4,169,341	1887
244,789	1,000,802	807,425	489,258	342,613	1,273,179	2,162,116	4,188,514	1888
202,499	1,112,776	701,170	511,779	304,254	1,323,552	2,299,231	4,051,428	1889
110,092	1,107,824	932,187	466,116	286,315	1,287,014	1,972,501	3,904,922	1890
181,045	987,435	596,487	492,597	321,118	1,279,514	1,937,546	3,903,757	1891
177,605	894,266	1,302,877	503,639	273,207	1,266,308	1,627,851	3,935,914	1892
180,677	956,552	867,232	503,012	413,939	1,419,746	1,927,832	3,935,765	1893
202,236	968,563	698,007	476,635	530,703	1,284,517	2,033,955	4,206,655	1894
195,653	955,404	941,570	475,903	513,268	1,574,014	1,742,317	4,250,674	1895
120,199	880,408	904,688	466,058	534,917	1,136,714	1,299,769	4,235,664	1896
127,438	908,064	1,134,773	445,742	553,812	1,667,588	1,463,719	4,238,059	1897
261,195	955,584	729,829	474,217	589,773	1,514,472	1,701,313	4,237,372	1898
255,879	986,220	892,354	545,645	584,056	2,112,292	1,902,664	4,250,636	1899
434,563	1,037,436	830,302	523,485	599,832	1,846,179	2,289,889	4,250,608	1900
444,730	1,019,329	1,172,726	578,618	629,198	2,061,674	3,386,632	4,250,607	1901
494,842	1,057,131	991,433	696,311	624,956	2,060,979	4,221,294	4,402,098	1902
642,914	1,077,815	789,205	964,144	799,286	1,963,009	4,065,553	4,402,503	1903
744,789	1,079,781	1,266,795	1,275,017	851,748	2,252,030	4,607,330	4,402,292	1904
972,357	1,173,864	1,713,172	2,507,307	1,027,074	2,650,700	6,765,446	4,516,038	1905
842,668	1,198,350	1,351,916	2,530,308	1,227,560	4,294,125	7,484,716	6,726,373	1906
611,201	940,680	1,322,075	2,026,642	1,128,877	3,347,038	5,520,571	6,745,134	1907*
1,074,697	1,276,964	1,150,610	2,835,543	1,590,384	5,498,184	8,721,327	9,032,775	1908
979,326	1,307,245	1,543,328	2,721,802	1,684,683	5,221,645	12,300,184	9,117,143	1909
960,676	1,287,404	1,837,348	2,127,944	1,736,373	4,679,956	7,261,218	9,361,388	1910
1,079,130	1,449,961	1,655,419	1,979,838	1,918,941	6,868,651	8,621,431	9,092,472	1911
1,365,000	1,756,565	2,439,807	2,128,243	1,904,514	7,580,600	10,344,487	10,281,045	1912

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

FINANCE—Continued.

Fiscal year.	EXPENDITURE.					Total Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
	TOTAL REVENUE.	Total Expendi- ture.	Charge- able to Consoli- dated Fund	Chargeable to Capital Account.	Railway Subsidies.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868	13,687,928	14,071,689	13,486,093	548,438	.....	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135
1869	14,379,175	14,908,166	14,038,084	440,418	.....	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319
1870	15,539,657	18,016,614	14,345,510	3,515,116	.....	115,993,766	37,783,964	78,209,742
1871	19,375,037	19,293,478	15,623,081	3,670,397	.....	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518
1872	20,714,814	25,665,975	17,589,469	7,853,050	.....	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072
1873	20,970,591	39,039,808	19,174,648	19,859,441	.....	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462
1874	24,507,653	33,498,076	23,316,317	10,177,740	.....	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964
1875	24,649,724	32,888,911	23,713,071	6,922,742	.....	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378
1876	22,592,055	31,958,144	24,488,372	7,154,008	.....	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514
1877	22,927,761	32,507,996	23,519,302	7,599,710	.....	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309
1878	22,406,257	30,545,772	23,503,158	6,657,200	.....	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070
1879	27,020,525	30,779,939	24,455,382	5,648,332	.....	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187
1880	23,364,547	34,041,756	24,850,634	8,241,174	.....	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589
1881	29,635,298	33,796,643	25,502,554	8,176,317	.....	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780
1882	35,182,549	34,674,625	27,067,104	7,405,687	.....	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651
1883	36,803,669	42,898,886	28,730,157	14,147,360	.....	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714
1884	32,815,226	57,860,862	31,107,706	23,977,702	208,000	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850
1885	33,354,041	49,163,078	35,037,060	13,220,185	403,245	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692
1886	33,479,883	61,837,568	39,011,612	9,589,734	2,701,249	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107
1887	35,755,531	41,504,152	35,657,680	4,439,939	1,406,533	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775
1888	35,908,464	45,064,124	36,718,495	7,162,964	1,027,042	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358
1889	38,782,870	43,518,198	36,917,835	4,420,314	846,722	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042
1890	39,879,925	41,770,333	35,994,031	4,053,159	1,678,196	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212
1891	38,579,311	40,793,208	36,343,568	3,115,860	1,265,706	289,899,230	52,690,199	237,869,031
1892	36,921,872	42,272,136	36,765,894	2,164,457	1,248,216	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434
1893	38,208,609	40,853,728	36,814,053	3,088,318	811,394	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040
1894	36,374,883	43,008,234	37,585,026	3,862,970	1,229,885	308,348,024	62,164,994	246,183,030
1895	33,978,129	42,872,338	38,132,005	3,030,490	1,310,549	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927
1896	36,618,591	44,096,384	36,949,142	3,781,311	3,228,745	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433
1897	37,829,778	42,972,756	38,349,760	3,523,160	416,955	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596
1898	40,556,510	45,334,281	38,832,526	4,143,503	1,414,935	338,375,934	74,419,585	263,956,349
1899	46,743,103	51,542,635	41,903,501	5,936,343	3,201,220	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447
1900	51,031,467	52,717,467	42,975,280	7,468,843	725,720	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807
1901	52,516,333	57,982,866	46,866,368	7,695,488	2,512,329	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004
1902	58,052,333	63,970,800	50,759,392	10,078,638	2,093,939	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090
1903	69,348,084	61,746,572	51,691,903	7,052,725	1,463,222	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989
1904	70,679,251	72,255,048	55,612,833	7,881,719	2,046,878	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719
1905	71,186,073	78,804,139	63,319,683	11,933,492	1,275,630	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167
1906	80,141,394	83,277,642	67,240,641	11,913,871	1,637,574	392,269,680	125,226,702	267,042,978
1907*	67,972,110	45,778,139	51,542,161	11,329,144	1,324,889	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860
1908	96,055,417	112,578,680	76,641,451	30,429,907	2,037,629	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860
1909	85,549,580	133,441,524	84,064,232	42,593,167	1,785,887	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279
1910	101,616,476	115,395,774	79,411,747	29,756,353	2,048,097	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546
1911	117,884,328	122,861,250	87,774,198	30,852,963	1,284,892	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052
1912	136,108,217	137,142,082	93,161,141	30,939,576	859,400	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461

*9 months.

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

INSURANCE.								
FIRE INSURANCE.								
Amount in Force.				Premiums Received.				Calendar years.
Totals.	With Canadian Companies.	With British Companies.	With American Companies.	Totals.	By Canadian Companies.	By British Companies.	By American Companies.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
188,359,809	59,340,916	115,222,003	13,796,890	1,785,539	501,362	1,119,011	165,166	1866
191,594,586	59,523,641	120,903,017	11,167,928	1,916,779	536,600	1,185,398	194,781	1870
228,453,784	68,465,914	132,731,241	27,256,629	2,321,716	707,418	1,299,846	314,452	1871
251,722,940	72,203,784	145,700,486	33,818,670	2,628,710	796,847	1,499,620	332,243	1872
278,754,835	91,032,187	147,602,019	40,120,629	2,968,416	842,896	1,773,265	352,255	1873
306,844,219	126,705,337	155,088,455	25,050,427	3,522,303	1,453,781	1,809,473	259,049	1874
364,421,029	190,284,543	154,835,931	19,300,555	3,594,764	1,646,654	1,683,715	264,395	1875
404,608,180	231,834,162	153,885,268	18,888,750	3,708,006	1,881,641	1,597,410	228,955	1876
420,342,681	217,745,048	184,304,318	18,293,315	3,764,005	1,622,955	1,927,220	213,830	1877
409,899,701	171,430,720	202,702,743	35,766,238	3,368,430	1,161,896	1,994,940	211,594	1878
407,357,985	158,824,631	208,265,359	40,267,995	3,227,488	1,102,822	1,899,154	225,512	1879
411,563,271	154,403,173	229,745,985	27,414,113	3,479,577	1,190,029	2,048,408	241,140	1880
462,210,968	153,436,408	277,721,299	31,053,261	3,827,116	1,206,470	2,353,258	267,388	1881
526,856,478	152,564,079	339,520,054	34,772,345	4,229,706	1,033,433	2,908,458	287,815	1882
572,264,041	149,930,173	380,613,572	41,720,296	4,624,741	1,091,801	3,178,850	354,000	1883
605,507,789	147,968,945	413,441,198	44,097,646	4,980,128	1,140,428	3,472,119	367,581	1884
611,794,479	143,759,390	421,205,014	46,830,075	4,852,460	1,107,879	3,376,401	368,180	1885
586,773,022	142,685,145	393,166,340	50,921,537	4,932,335	1,107,710	3,429,012	395,613	1886
634,767,337	154,165,902	424,314,264	56,287,171	5,244,502	1,121,435	3,693,992	429,075	1887
650,735,059	159,070,684	434,941,955	56,722,420	5,437,263	1,131,991	3,859,282	445,990	1888
684,538,378	158,883,612	468,379,580	57,275,186	5,588,016	1,173,948	3,970,632	443,136	1889
720,679,621	178,691,762	474,884,419	67,103,440	5,836,071	1,249,884	4,072,133	514,054	1890
759,602,191	177,785,359	497,550,395	84,266,437	6,168,716	1,278,736	4,189,171	700,809	1891
821,410,072	148,557,131	549,223,128	123,629,818	6,512,327	1,052,041	4,455,474	1,004,812	1892
841,687,057	154,614,280	563,044,318	124,028,459	6,793,595	1,137,797	4,623,196	1,032,602	1893
836,067,202	150,241,967	567,948,304	117,876,931	6,711,369	1,108,294	4,602,747	1,000,328	1894
837,872,864	143,697,862	575,683,150	118,491,852	6,943,382	1,151,126	4,750,290	1,041,966	1895
845,574,352	141,251,862	591,656,008	112,666,482	7,075,850	1,061,855	5,006,047	1,007,948	1896
868,522,217	154,231,897	611,840,429	102,449,891	7,157,661	1,021,216	5,165,202	971,243	1897
895,394,107	159,927,708	629,768,638	105,697,763	7,350,131	1,121,927	5,123,345	1,004,859	1898
934,869,668	169,792,859	654,890,000	112,186,805	7,910,492	1,183,739	5,652,228	1,074,525	1899
992,532,360	190,577,768	681,751,373	120,003,219	8,531,948	1,298,751	5,846,020	1,187,177	1900
1,038,687,619	221,756,637	694,491,228	122,439,754	9,650,348	1,727,410	6,595,447	1,327,491	1901
1,075,263,168	246,042,580	695,220,761	133,999,827	10,577,084	2,055,793	6,946,919	1,574,372	1902
1,140,453,716	260,637,251	727,383,239	152,433,226	11,384,762	2,282,498	7,334,432	1,767,832	1903
1,215,013,931	296,888,876	745,159,661	172,965,394	13,169,882	2,681,275	8,343,666	2,144,941	1904
1,318,146,495	328,340,100	785,219,445	204,586,950	14,285,671	3,013,714	8,582,925	2,680,032	1905
1,443,902,244	354,604,064	855,091,215	234,206,935	14,687,963	3,179,319	8,601,374	2,907,270	1906
1,614,703,536	412,019,532	937,282,806	265,401,198	16,114,475	3,681,335	9,302,906	3,130,234	1907
1,700,708,263	433,913,379	976,863,509	289,931,375	17,027,275	3,819,372	9,919,403	3,288,500	1908
1,863,276,504	473,744,578	1,059,178,683	330,353,243	17,049,464	3,764,341	9,720,997	3,564,126	1909
2,034,276,740	502,510,417	1,143,463,774	388,302,549	18,725,531	4,334,612	10,243,235	4,147,684	1910
2,279,868,346	549,604,374	1,269,648,229	460,615,743	20,575,255	4,727,141	11,205,694	4,642,420	1911
								1912

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

INSURANCE *Continued.*

Calendar years.	FIRE INSURANCE— <i>Continued.</i>				LIFE INSURANCE.			
	Losses Paid.				Policies in Force.			
	Totals.	By Canadian Companies.	By British Companies.	By American Companies.	Totals.	With Canadian Companies.	With British Companies.	With American Companies.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1868								
1869	1,027,720	276,116	579,416	172,188				
1870	1,624,837	453,414	1,024,362	147,061				
1871	1,549,199	414,339	922,400	212,460				
1872	1,909,975	510,469	1,136,167	263,339	(No returns prior to 1877.)			
1873	1,682,184	487,649	967,316	227,219				
1874	1,926,159	662,470	1,120,106	143,583				
1875	2,563,531	1,082,206	1,299,612	181,713				
1876	2,867,295	1,599,048	1,168,858	99,389				
1877	8,490,919	2,186,162	5,718,305	586,452	50,830	17,297	9,534	23,990
1878	1,822,674	828,065	880,571	114,034	50,780	18,252	9,736	22,792
1879	2,145,198	687,353	1,275,540	182,305	53,053	21,655	9,465	21,933
1880	1,666,578	701,639	855,423	109,516	56,540	24,388	9,761	22,391
1881	3,169,824	1,336,758	1,669,405	163,661	62,857	29,859	10,242	22,756
1882	2,664,986	733,843	1,768,444	162,699	69,050	34,121	10,884	24,045
1883	2,920,228	760,430	1,992,671	167,127	74,734	37,471	11,625	25,638
1884	3,245,323	762,737	2,290,588	191,998	81,470	42,002	12,330	27,138
1885	2,679,287	597,189	1,895,175	186,923	90,417	46,593	13,062	30,762
1886	3,301,388	739,364	2,338,164	223,860	104,024	52,836	13,454	37,734
1887	3,403,514	764,321	2,335,034	304,159	118,113	62,044	13,838	42,231
1888	3,073,822	750,448	2,094,465	228,909	133,674	72,203	14,740	46,731
1889	2,876,211	678,752	1,968,537	228,922	149,755	81,921	15,111	52,723
1890	3,266,567	736,095	2,229,556	300,916	161,691	91,219	15,589	54,883
1891	3,905,697	940,734	2,553,162	411,801	170,602	96,852	15,794	57,956
1892	4,377,270	792,219	2,878,149	706,902	184,448	107,409	16,469	60,570
1893	5,052,690	797,149	3,496,112	759,429	198,724	118,086	16,759	63,879
1894	4,589,363	801,871	3,094,861	692,631	241,340	130,316	17,075	93,949
1895	4,993,750	807,003	3,402,337	784,410	245,507	140,865	17,304	87,338
1896	4,173,501	713,566	2,845,994	613,941	261,198	150,063	17,541	93,594
1897	4,701,833	718,891	3,334,667	648,275	284,455	168,492	17,828	98,135
1898	4,784,487	587,705	3,557,122	639,660	320,082	189,742	18,308	112,032
1899	5,182,038	637,101	3,867,212	677,725	361,184	209,259	19,118	132,747
1900	7,774,293	1,013,087	5,515,231	1,245,975	396,240	223,422	20,019	152,799
1901	6,774,956	1,009,899	4,889,192	875,865	484,060	239,653	20,288	224,119
1902	4,152,289	865,214	2,724,487	562,588	541,493	268,870	20,966	251,657
1903	5,870,716	1,209,678	3,813,764	857,274	603,823	301,196	21,439	281,188
1904	14,099,534	2,561,475	9,172,919	2,365,149	656,892	328,628	21,723	306,541
1905	6,000,519	1,399,065	3,634,706	966,748	718,081	365,698	22,424	329,959
1906	6,584,291	1,602,131	3,829,244	1,152,916	767,698	395,470	22,911	349,317
1907	8,445,041	1,801,449	5,073,985	1,569,607	825,429	425,503	22,928	376,998
1908	10,279,455	2,555,226	5,776,725	1,847,504	884,025	461,655	22,861	399,509
1909	8,646,826	2,123,508	4,849,587	1,673,731	1,025,368	505,465	23,102	496,801
1910	10,292,393	2,544,650	5,488,726	2,259,017	1,172,125	555,653	23,320	593,152
1911	10,936,948	2,519,179	6,181,888	2,235,881	1,335,191	619,644	24,039	691,508
1912								

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

LIFE INSURANCE—Continued.

Amount in Force.				Premiums Received.				Calendar years.
Totals.	With Canadian Companies.	With British Companies.	With American Companies.	Totals.	By Canadian Companies.	By British Companies.	By American Companies.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
35,680,082	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	1,238,359	164,910	515,741	557,708	1868
42,696,712	6,404,437	17,393,922	18,898,353	1,464,347	203,922	531,250	729,175	1869
45,826,035	8,711,111	18,405,425	18,709,499	1,852,974	291,897	570,449	990,628	1870
67,233,684	13,069,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	2,265,522	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	1871
77,500,896	15,777,195	18,862,191	42,861,508	2,597,658	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	1872
85,716,325	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	2,844,410	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	1873
85,009,264	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	2,882,387	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	1874
84,250,918	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	2,803,310	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	1875
85,687,903	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,463,475	2,647,407	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	1876
84,751,937	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	2,610,677	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	1877
86,273,702	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	2,606,757	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	1878
91,272,126	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	2,721,128	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	1879
103,290,932	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	3,094,689	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	1880
115,042,048	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	3,544,605	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	1881
124,196,875	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	3,774,749	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	1882
135,453,726	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	4,132,318	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	1883
149,962,146	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	4,619,978	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	1884
171,315,696	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	5,195,720	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	1885
191,694,270	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	6,001,405	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	1886
211,761,583	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	6,561,848	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	1887
231,963,702	125,125,692	30,488,628	76,348,392	8,224,845	4,459,595	979,847	2,785,493	1888
248,424,567	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	8,004,151	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	1889
261,475,229	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	8,417,702	4,258,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	1890
279,110,265	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	9,070,354	4,729,940	1,088,816	3,251,598	1891
295,622,722	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	9,632,779	5,156,008	1,073,541	3,403,230	1892
308,161,436	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	9,909,275	5,435,031	1,079,330	3,394,914	1893
319,257,581	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	10,292,354	5,702,783	1,137,366	3,452,205	1894
327,800,499	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	10,602,666	6,075,454	1,137,607	3,389,605	1895
344,012,277	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	11,215,818	6,598,012	1,174,732	3,443,074	1896
368,523,985	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	11,994,164	7,107,073	1,210,601	3,676,490	1897
404,170,673	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	13,038,707	7,805,174	1,276,229	3,957,304	1898
431,069,846	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	15,006,941	9,373,405	1,372,355	4,261,181	1899
463,769,034	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	15,189,854	9,133,890	1,346,666	4,709,298	1900
508,812,305	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	17,077,560	10,048,204	1,415,273	5,614,083	1901
548,443,000	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	18,240,265	10,882,650	1,435,318	5,922,297	1902
587,880,790	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	19,969,324	11,959,100	1,473,514	6,536,710	1903
630,334,240	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	22,080,717	13,947,827	1,500,232	6,632,658	1904
663,217,116	426,870,465	46,393,020	189,953,631	22,364,456	14,093,056	1,583,861	6,687,539	1905
685,523,485	450,573,724	46,462,314	188,487,447	23,143,872	14,963,714	1,567,951	6,612,207	1906
719,516,014	480,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	24,697,939	16,081,504	1,546,941	7,069,494	1907
780,356,980	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	26,506,295	17,438,780	1,590,656	7,476,859	1908
856,113,059	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	29,771,903	19,952,162	1,580,255	8,239,486	1909
950,220,771	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	31,619,626	20,736,480	1,680,731	9,202,415	1910
								1911
								1912

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Calendar years.

Calendar years.	ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.				
	Total Loans.	Property Owned.	Total Assets.	Capital Paid up.	Deposits.	Deben- tures pay- able.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868			3,608,327	2,521,801				3,608,327
1869			4,338,744	2,891,011				4,338,744
1870			5,517,966	3,328,870				5,517,966
1871			8,392,464	4,877,070	2,300,136			8,392,958
1872			9,225,428	5,211,520	2,590,778			9,225,438
1873			10,954,482	6,376,232	2,869,381			10,954,482
1874	15,469,823	759,635	16,229,408	8,042,158	4,614,813			16,229,408
1875	18,890,809	1,160,471	20,051,280	10,088,999	5,020,707			20,051,677
1876	23,258,680	1,238,327	24,497,007	11,695,772	6,126,377	2,314,419	4,360,439	24,497,007
1877	28,993,843	1,486,828	30,480,671	13,858,634	7,102,186	3,922,905	5,569,530	30,453,255
1878	34,703,748	2,190,161	36,893,909	17,287,539	8,269,295	5,673,492	6,378,826	37,609,152
1879	35,675,687	3,708,532	39,384,219	17,474,657	9,426,148	6,393,859	6,029,752	39,324,416
1880	58,493,037	11,495,598	69,988,635	24,495,975	11,713,633	23,212,768	9,095,093	68,517,460
1881	64,498,542	9,408,096	73,906,638	25,845,639	13,460,268	23,154,234	9,504,876	71,965,017
1882	72,021,310	9,642,391	81,663,701	28,798,743	14,241,783	26,670,361	10,372,624	80,083,511
1883	74,126,165	10,469,085	84,595,250	30,399,446	13,951,461	29,620,471	10,542,839	84,517,217
1884	77,267,358	10,339,323	87,606,681	30,541,251	13,876,516	32,268,367	12,133,304	87,819,438
1885	82,084,049	10,094,126	92,178,175	31,811,621	15,435,085	34,798,039	10,894,590	92,939,335
1886	88,094,260	9,922,732	98,016,992	31,874,858	16,226,581	38,905,843	11,367,936	98,375,218
1887	90,611,278	10,618,032	101,229,310	32,125,010	18,251,423	38,960,314	12,248,072	101,584,819
1888	96,878,812	12,551,346	109,430,158	32,410,359	17,307,034	43,797,456	14,364,127	107,878,976
1889	102,091,908	14,284,911	116,376,819	34,052,456	17,757,377	48,544,222	14,642,454	114,996,509
1890	108,825,811	14,060,705	122,886,516	34,659,312	17,893,567	53,424,241	15,752,467	121,729,587
1891	110,082,219	14,958,927	125,041,146	34,658,749	18,482,959	54,898,094	15,875,902	123,915,704
1892	113,659,640	16,466,760	130,126,400	35,097,101	19,392,165	57,837,230	16,709,700	129,036,196
1893	115,346,786	17,903,499	133,250,285	35,445,252	18,531,573	59,436,500	18,997,112	132,410,437
1894	121,692,979	20,620,370	142,313,349	39,131,766	20,782,944	57,541,710	24,066,812	141,523,232
1895	120,351,688	22,429,681	142,781,369	40,504,504	19,945,944	57,125,962	24,397,080	141,884,490
1896	119,536,757	24,350,620	143,887,377	42,038,794	19,404,879	56,505,383	25,347,228	143,296,284
1897	114,672,408	27,856,394	142,528,802	43,229,920	19,667,112	53,224,647	25,805,198	141,926,877
1898	116,143,533	29,235,377	145,378,910	44,615,756	18,986,154	53,040,982	28,227,356	144,870,248
1899	119,792,873	28,821,242	148,614,120	47,337,544	19,466,676	51,328,895	30,010,381	148,143,496
1900	123,419,223	29,221,042	152,640,265	48,894,492	19,959,462	50,694,649	33,091,663	152,640,266
1901	125,887,911	32,635,396	158,523,307	50,383,101	20,756,910	51,763,036	35,620,260	158,523,307
1902	130,921,549	31,610,144	162,531,693	51,685,596	21,068,742	52,848,429	36,928,926	162,531,693
1903	134,295,247	33,004,500	167,299,747	51,033,233	19,958,640	54,272,808	42,035,066	167,299,747
1904	140,701,629	36,183,383	176,885,012	51,317,181	21,353,315	55,190,339	49,024,177	176,885,012
1905	160,370,957	47,710,270	208,081,227	52,046,424	22,270,481	64,980,678	68,783,644	208,081,227
1906	170,122,424	61,954,023	232,076,447	53,465,734	23,046,194	68,390,540	87,173,979	232,076,447
1907	175,375,676	65,229,061	240,604,737	54,778,169	17,675,578	71,114,368	97,036,622	240,604,737
1908	181,085,100	82,480,972	263,566,072	54,267,491	22,953,577	76,259,970	110,085,034	263,566,072
1909	207,468,197	93,026,109	300,494,306	55,673,986	27,772,937	83,141,299	133,710,997	300,299,219
1910	232,145,570	115,401,944	347,547,514	58,870,486	25,421,628	92,919,713	170,335,687	347,547,514
1911	248,164,260	141,537,728	389,701,988	62,007,798	33,742,513	95,774,041	198,177,636	389,701,988
1912								

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION	METALLIC MINERALS.							Calendar years.
	Total Metallic Minerals.	Principal Metallic Minerals.						
		Copper.	Gold.	Lead.	Nickel.	Pig Iron from Canadian Ore.	Silver.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1870
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1871
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1876
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1877
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1878
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1883
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885
10,221,255	2,118,608	385,550	1,365,496	.....	.....	.....	200,000	1886
11,321,331	2,073,746	366,798	1,187,804	9,216	.....	.....	347,271	1887
12,518,894	2,628,292	927,107	1,098,610	29,813	.....	.....	410,998	1888
14,013,913	3,251,299	936,341	1,291,159	6,488	498,286	.....	358,785	1889
16,763,353	3,614,448	947,153	1,149,776	4,704	933,232	.....	419,118	1890
18,976,616	5,421,659	1,149,598	930,614	3,857	2,775,976	.....	409,549	1891
16,628,417	3,698,697	818,580	907,601	33,064	1,399,956	.....	272,130	1892
20,035,082	4,630,495	871,809	976,603	79,636	2,071,151	.....	330,128	1893
19,933,857	4,688,551	739,659	1,128,608	187,636	1,870,958	.....	531,049	1894
20,505,917	6,087,114	836,228	2,083,674	531,716	1,360,984	.....	1,030,299	1895
22,474,256	8,050,633	1,021,960	2,754,774	721,159	1,188,990	.....	2,149,505	1896
28,485,023	13,780,314	1,501,666	6,027,016	1,396,853	1,399,176	.....	3,323,895	1897
38,412,431	21,741,865	2,134,980	13,775,420	1,206,399	1,820,838	.....	2,593,929	1898
49,234,005	29,282,823	2,655,319	21,261,584	977,250	2,067,840	.....	2,032,658	1899
64,420,983	40,521,807	3,065,922	27,908,153	2,760,521	3,327,707	583,158	2,740,362	1900
65,804,611	41,939,500	6,096,581	24,128,503	2,249,387	4,594,523	1,212,113	3,265,354	1901
63,211,634	35,924,651	4,511,383	21,336,667	934,095	5,025,903	1,013,007	2,238,351	1902
61,740,513	33,210,147	5,649,487	18,843,590	768,562	5,002,204	707,838	1,709,642	1903
60,073,897	30,924,897	5,306,635	16,462,517	1,617,221	4,219,153	1,007,864	2,047,095	1904
69,078,999	36,946,212	7,497,660	14,159,195	2,676,632	7,550,526	1,032,116	3,614,883	1905
79,286,697	41,949,563	10,720,474	11,502,120	3,089,187	8,948,834	1,856,516	5,659,455	1906
86,947,511	42,426,607	11,398,120	8,382,780	2,542,086	9,535,407	1,982,307	8,348,659	1907
85,557,101	41,968,791	8,413,876	9,842,105	1,814,221	8,231,538	1,664,302	11,686,239	1908
91,831,441	44,156,841	6,814,754	9,382,230	1,692,139	9,461,877	2,222,215	14,178,504	1909
106,823,623	49,438,873	7,094,094	10,205,835	1,216,249	11,181,310	1,650,849	17,580,455	1910
103,220,994	46,105,423	6,886,998	9,781,077	827,717	10,229,623	613,404	17,355,272	1911
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION—*Concluded.*

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

Principal Non-metallic Minerals.

Calendar years.	Total Non- Metallic Minerals.	Asbestos.	Bricks.	Building Stone.	Cement.	Coal.	Gypsum.	Petroleum
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873								
1874								
1875								
1876								
1877								
1878								
1879								
1880								
1881								
1882								
1883								
1884								
1885								
1886	8,102,647	206,251	873,600	642,509		3,739,840	178,742	525,655
1887	9,247,585	226,976	986,689	552,267	81,909	4,388,206	157,277	556,708
1888	9,890,602	255,007	1,036,746	641,712	35,593	4,674,140	179,393	713,695
1889	10,762,614	426,554	1,273,884	913,691	69,790	4,894,287	205,108	653,600
1890	13,148,865	1,260,240	1,266,982	964,783	92,405	5,676,247	194,033	902,734
1891	13,554,957	999,878	1,061,536	708,736	108,561	7,019,425	206,251	1,010,211
1892	12,929,720	390,462	1,251,934	609,827	147,663	6,363,757	241,127	984,438
1893	15,404,587	310,156	1,800,000	1,100,000	194,015	7,359,080	196,150	874,255
1894	15,245,306	420,825	1,800,000	1,200,000	144,637	7,429,468	202,031	835,322
1895	14,418,803	368,175	1,670,000	1,095,000	173,675	6,739,153	202,608	1,086,738
1896	14,443,623	429,856	1,600,000	1,000,000	201,651	7,226,462	178,061	1,155,647
1897	14,704,709	445,368	1,600,000	1,000,000	275,273	7,303,597	244,531	1,011,546
1898	16,670,566	491,197	1,900,000	1,300,000	397,580	8,224,288	232,515	1,061,747
1899	19,951,182	485,849	2,195,000	1,500,000	633,291	10,283,497	257,329	1,202,020
1900	23,899,176	748,431	2,275,000	1,520,000	662,910	13,742,178	259,009	1,151,007
1901	23,865,111	1,259,759	2,400,000	1,650,000	660,030	12,699,243	340,148	1,008,275
1902	27,286,983	1,148,319	2,593,000	1,900,000	1,127,550	15,210,877	359,277	951,190
1903	28,530,366	929,757	2,832,000	1,975,000	1,225,247	15,942,833	388,459	1,048,974
1904	29,149,000	1,226,352	2,983,200	1,930,000	1,338,239	16,592,231	373,474	935,895
1905	32,132,787	1,503,259	3,933,925	1,830,000	1,924,014	17,520,263	586,168	856,028
1906	37,337,134	2,036,428	4,102,590	1,830,000	3,170,859	19,732,019	643,294	761,760
1907	44,520,909	2,505,042	4,250,246	1,830,000	3,781,371	24,381,842	646,914	1,057,088
1908	43,482,739	2,573,335	3,499,435	1,800,000	3,709,954	25,194,573	575,701	747,102
1909	47,674,600	2,284,587	4,910,509	3,127,135	5,345,802	24,781,236	809,632	559,604
1910	57,384,750	2,555,974	5,991,628	3,650,019	6,412,215	30,909,779	934,446	388,550
1911	57,115,571	2,922,062	6,594,916	4,328,757	7,644,537	26,467,646	993,394	357,073
1912								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.								Fiscal year.
Post Offices.	Orders Issued in Canada.	Value of Orders Issued in Canada.	Value of Orders Payable in Canada.	Letters sent.	Post Cards sent.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	
No	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	
3,638	90,163	3,352,881	2,959,763	18,100,000	.....	1,024,702	1,053,570	1868
3,756	96,627	3,563,645	3,193,306	21,920,000	.....	973,056	1,079,828	1869
3,820	110,021	3,910,250	3,489,610	24,500,000	.....	1,010,767	1,155,261	1870
3,943	120,521	4,546,434	4,067,735	27,050,000		1,079,767	1,271,006	1871
4,135	136,422	5,154,120	4,573,020	30,600,000		1,193,062	1,369,163	1872
4,518	161,096	6,239,505	5,569,298	34,579,000		1,406,984	1,553,604	1873
4,706	179,851	6,757,427	6,090,173	39,358,000		1,476,208	1,695,480	1874
4,892	181,091	6,711,539	6,132,095	42,000,000		1,536,510	1,873,241	1875
5,015	238,668	6,866,618	6,157,813	41,800,000	4,646,000	1,484,886	1,959,758	1876
5,161	253,962	6,856,821	6,164,826	41,510,000	5,450,000	1,501,135	2,075,618	1877
5,378	269,417	7,130,896	6,412,577	44,000,000	6,455,000	1,620,022	2,110,365	1878
5,606	281,725	6,788,723	6,086,521	43,900,000	6,940,000	1,534,363	2,167,266	1879
5,773	306,088	7,207,337	6,385,211	45,800,000	7,800,000	1,648,017	2,286,611	1880
5,935	338,238	7,725,212	6,679,547	48,170,000	9,640,000	1,800,711	2,333,189	1881
6,171	372,248	8,354,154	7,018,526	56,200,000	11,300,000	2,022,098	2,459,356	1782
6,395	419,613	9,490,899	7,634,735	62,800,000	12,940,000	2,264,385	2,687,394	1883
6,837	463,502	10,067,835	7,971,920	66,100,000	13,580,000	2,330,741	2,931,387	1884
7,084	499,243	10,384,211	8,254,003	68,400,000	13,800,000	2,400,062	3,097,882	1885
7,295	529,458	10,231,189	8,146,096	71,000,000	15,109,000	2,469,380	3,380,429	1886
7,534	574,899	10,328,985	8,093,887	74,300,000	16,356,000	2,603,256	3,458,100	1887
7,671	630,968	10,916,618	8,520,776	80,200,000	16,586,000	2,966,398	3,533,397	1888
7,838	673,813	11,265,920	8,692,419	92,668,000	19,355,000	2,984,223	3,746,040	1889
7,913	780,503	11,997,861	9,359,434	94,100,000	19,480,000	3,221,615	3,940,696	1890
8,061	855,619	12,478,178	9,854,052	97,975,000	20,300,000	3,374,888	4,020,740	1891
8,288	919,996	12,825,701	10,210,099	102,850,000	20,815,000	3,542,611	4,205,985	1892
8,477	967,866	12,902,976	10,404,857	106,290,000	22,790,000	3,696,062	4,343,758	1893
8,664	1,042,410	13,245,990	10,487,280	107,145,000	23,695,000	3,734,419	4,442,339	1894
8,832	1,092,052	13,187,322	10,736,648	107,565,000	24,025,000	3,815,456	4,616,313	1895
9,103	1,131,152	13,081,861	10,726,661	116,028,000	24,794,000	4,005,891	4,705,282	1896
9,191	1,162,209	12,987,231	10,680,835	123,830,000	26,140,000	4,311,243	4,897,783	1897
9,282	1,164,857	14,518,480	12,082,658	134,975,000	28,153,000	4,686,650	4,734,252	1898
9,420	1,061,373	14,467,997	12,001,224	150,375,000	27,450,000	4,336,279	4,793,699	1899
9,627	1,074,922	16,209,069	13,148,520	178,292,000	27,130,000	4,366,611	4,919,853	1900
9,831	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	191,650,000	26,842,000	4,641,608	5,153,622	1901
9,954	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	213,628,000	26,343,000	5,158,408	5,240,784	1902
10,150	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	235,791,000	26,646,000	5,683,162	5,390,508	1903
10,460	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	259,190,000	27,178,000	6,306,420	6,001,636	1094
10,879	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	285,541,000	29,941,000	6,786,089	6,295,245	1905
11,141	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	323,644,000	33,674,000	7,708,142	6,696,377	1906
11,377	1,845,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	273,071,000	28,270,000	6,535,093	5,452,792	1907*
11,823	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	396,011,000	40,664,000	9,483,166	8,381,340	1908
12,479	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	414,301,000	42,179,000	9,927,914	9,118,076	1909
12,887	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,206	456,085,000	45,104,000	11,068,753	10,325,543	1910
13,324	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	504,233,000	49,313,000	12,212,952	11,020,223	1911
13,859	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	566,140,000	54,727,000	13,771,502	12,461,282	1912

* 9 months.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Seasons of navigation.	RAILWAYS							
	CANALS.							
	Vessels through.							
							Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.
	Canadian.		American.		Totals.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tons.
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873								
1874								
1875								
1876								
1877								
1878								
1879								
1880								
1881								
1882								
1883								
1884								
1885	17,312	2,681,639	3,795	547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641
1886	19,844	2,945,613	4,147	667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093
1887	18,991	2,847,952	3,883	560,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,720,516
1888	17,661	2,640,322	3,921	631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597
1889	19,393	2,995,582	4,542	830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368
1890	20,655	3,139,472	3,364	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047
1891	19,246	3,135,454	3,602	835,116	22,848	3,973,570	145,336	2,902,526
1892	21,177	3,401,965	3,928	871,795	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,031,736
1893	20,857	3,434,054	4,585	1,286,295	25,442	4,720,349	134,189	3,546,989
1894	19,027	3,048,904	4,131	1,012,027	23,158	4,060,931	142,124	2,942,715
1895	17,745	3,109,593	5,010	1,509,771	22,755	4,619,364	154,588	3,336,068
1896	23,042	4,039,113	7,716	5,033,869	30,758	9,072,982	166,000	7,991,073
1897	23,375	4,046,283	7,024	4,702,339	30,398	8,748,622	157,682	8,560,969
1898	23,320	4,201,916	6,128	3,624,463	29,448	7,826,279	177,982	6,618,475
1899	23,579	4,308,571	6,101	3,285,733	29,680	7,594,304	213,711	6,225,924
1900	21,755	4,129,250	5,502	2,408,985	27,257	6,538,235	217,036	5,013,393
1901	20,840	3,980,264	5,634	2,482,274	26,494	6,462,538	190,428	5,665,259
1902	22,198	4,485,695	6,433	4,086,439	28,631	8,572,134	188,086	7,513,197
1903	23,767	5,212,832	6,695	4,236,475	30,462	9,449,307	236,823	9,203,817
1904	21,851	4,772,100	6,253	3,655,905	28,104	8,428,005	219,137	8,256,236
1905	23,726	5,191,191	7,085	5,096,241	30,811	10,287,432	233,545	9,371,744
1906	25,498	5,526,321	7,319	5,685,315	32,817	11,211,636	256,500	10,523,185
1907	28,833	6,328,911	9,328	11,604,834	38,161	17,933,745	279,199	20,543,639
1908	29,040	6,780,789	7,489	8,521,139	36,529	15,301,928	280,830	17,502,820
1909	22,507	7,811,578	9,996	16,459,322	32,503	24,270,900	272,222	33,720,748
1910	25,337	8,931,790	11,462	21,777,297	36,799	30,709,087	320,574	42,990,608
1911	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	35,955	27,403,814	304,904	38,030,353
1912								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c
PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

AND CANALS.

STEAM RAILWAYS									Years ended June 30.
Miles in Operation.	Earnings.			Expenses. — Operating.	Earnings. — Net.	Freight Carried.	Passengers Carried.		
	Total Gross.	From							
		Freight Traffic.	Passenger Traffic.						
No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Tons.	No.		
2,270	12,116,716							1868	
2,524	12,798,303							1869	
2,617	13,451,289							1870	
2,695	14,485,648							1871	
2,899	15,436,018							1872	
3,832	17,139,876							1873	
4,331	16,286,898							1874	
4,804	19,470,539	12,073,570	6,410,934	15,775,532	3,695,007	5,670,836	5,190,416	1875	
5,218	19,358,085	12,211,158	6,254,866	15,802,721	3,555,364	6,331,757	5,544,814	1876	
5,782	18,742,053	11,321,264	6,458,493	15,290,091	3,451,962	6,859,796	6,073,233	1877	
6,226	20,520,078	13,129,191	6,386,325	16,100,102	4,419,976	7,883,472	6,443,924	1878	
6,858	19,925,066	12,509,093	6,459,598	16,188,282	3,736,784	8,348,810	6,523,816	1879	
7,194	23,561,447	15,506,935	7,076,339	16,840,705	6,720,742	9,938,858	6,462,948	1880	
7,331	27,987,509	18,066,982	8,223,254	20,121,418	7,866,091	12,065,323	6,943,671	1881	
8,697	29,027,789	17,729,945	10,018,477	22,390,708	6,637,081	13,575,787	9,352,335	1882	
9,577	33,244,586	21,320,208	10,538,119	24,691,667	8,552,919	13,266,255	9,579,984	1883	
10,273	33,421,705	20,763,243	11,204,036	25,595,341	7,826,364	13,712,269	9,982,358	1884	
10,773	32,227,469	19,962,058	10,559,796	24,015,351	8,212,118	14,659,271	9,672,599	1885	
11,793	33,389,382	21,183,967	10,261,691	24,177,582	9,211,800	15,670,460	9,861,024	1886	
12,184	38,841,609	24,581,047	11,867,597	27,624,683	11,216,926	16,356,335	10,698,638	1887	
12,585	42,159,152	26,410,084	12,744,636	30,652,046	11,507,106	17,172,759	11,461,791	1888	
12,585	42,149,615	26,671,049	13,242,708	31,038,045	11,111,570	17,928,626	12,151,105	1889	
13,151	46,843,826	29,921,788	13,731,768	32,913,356	13,930,476	20,787,469	12,821,262	1890	
13,838	48,192,099	30,548,645	14,286,408	34,960,449	13,231,650	21,753,021	13,222,568	1894	
14,564	51,685,768	33,230,171	14,788,465	36,488,228	15,197,540	22,189,933	13,533,414	1892	
15,005	52,042,396	32,935,028	15,087,299	36,616,033	15,426,363	22,003,599	13,618,027	1893	
15,627	49,552,528	29,982,482	15,452,420	35,218,432	14,334,096	20,721,116	14,462,489	1894	
15,977	46,785,486	29,545,490	13,311,440	32,749,668	14,035,818	21,524,421	13,987,580	1895	
16,270	59,545,569	32,368,082	13,747,773	35,042,654	15,502,915	24,266,825	14,810,407	1896	
16,580	52,353,276	33,522,102	13,929,346	35,168,665	17,184,611	25,300,331	16,171,338	1897	
16,870	59,715,105	38,508,175	15,622,331	39,137,549	20,577,556	28,785,903	18,444,049	1898	
17,250	62,243,784	40,101,036	15,929,583	40,706,217	21,537,567	31,211,753	19,133,365	1899	
17,657	70,740,270	45,643,699	18,581,452	47,699,798	23,040,472	35,916,183	21,500,175	1900	
18,140	72,898,749	46,665,103	19,396,302	50,368,726	22,530,023	36,999,371	18,885,722	1901	
18,714	83,666,503	53,986,672	22,600,090	57,343,592	26,322,911	42,376,521	20,679,974	1902	
18,988	96,064,527	63,089,448	24,862,109	67,481,523	28,583,004	47,373,417	22,148,742	1903	
19,431	100,219,436	64,673,919	26,901,831	74,563,161	25,656,275	48,697,519	23,640,765	1904	
20,487	106,467,199	68,203,326	28,959,649	79,977,573	26,489,626	50,893,957	25,288,723	1905	
21,353	125,322,865	81,433,115	33,392,188	87,129,434	38,193,431	57,966,713	27,989,782	1906	
22,452	146,738,214	94,995,087	39,184,438	103,748,672	42,989,542	63,866,135	32,137,319	1907	
22,966	146,918,314	93,746,655	39,992,503	107,304,143	39,614,171	63,071,167	34,044,992	1908	
24,104	145,056,336	96,685,076	39,073,488	104,600,084	40,456,252	66,842,258	32,683,309	1909	
24,731	173,956,217	117,497,604	46,018,880	120,405,440	53,550,777	74,482,866	35,894,575	1910	
25,400	188,733,494	126,570,534	50,566,894	131,034,785	57,098,709	79,884,282	37,097,718	1911	
26,727	219,403,753	149,961,140	65,048,187	150,726,540	68,677,213	89,444,331	41,124,181	1912	

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

SHIPPING.

Fiscal year.	SEA GOING.				VESSELS (EXCEPT FERRIES EMPLOYED ON INLAND WATERS.				VESSELS EMPLOYED	
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1868	8,038	2,104,009	7,978	2,215,312	20,855	4,399,850	19,259	4,263,654	No returns given ployed in coast 1876.	
1869	9,654	2,459,083	9,597	2,537,482	16,988	2,774,836	17,061	2,689,643		
1870	9,567	2,608,519	8,948	2,476,354	17,866	3,187,596	18,804	3,143,391		
1871	10,353	2,521,573	9,575	2,594,460	21,197	4,055,198	20,512	3,954,797		
1872	10,358	2,989,793	9,898	2,956,911	17,436	3,582,148	16,233	3,279,308		
1873	11,089	3,032,746	10,508	3,052,789	18,960	2,994,434	17,492	2,669,028		
1874	9,282	3,077,987	8,471	2,973,374	16,546	2,805,789	15,466	2,542,707		
1875	7,881	2,521,134	7,724	2,808,074	14,076	2,176,529	13,131	2,021,718		
1876	8,414	2,972,459	8,349	2,938,305	13,908	2,108,364	12,676	1,892,071	31,302	5,167,528
1877	8,808	3,295,987	8,952	3,348,835	15,267	2,363,244	13,686	2,083,178	32,048	4,472,628
1878	8,836	3,341,465	8,680	3,342,919	15,844	2,814,816	14,667	2,555,690	30,814	5,475,733
1879	8,576	3,049,521	8,425	3,039,029	16,268	2,889,510	14,572	2,668,752	30,850	6,118,702
1880	9,307	3,487,735	9,063	3,298,979	17,441	3,707,885	17,065	3,083,246	36,126	7,162,257
1881	10,444	4,032,946	10,320	4,071,391	16,804	2,934,503	15,985	2,763,592	37,429	7,664,863
1882	10,638	3,933,152	10,500	4,003,410	17,450	2,650,835	17,032	2,792,485	37,996	7,515,476
1883	10,781	4,004,357	10,727	3,968,420	17,012	2,987,557	16,310	2,810,401	38,244	8,056,736
1884	11,160	4,250,665	11,183	4,233,636	16,768	3,084,924	16,045	2,789,801	40,300	8,114,637
1885	10,639	3,800,664	10,553	3,843,951	14,842	3,403,823	15,117	3,036,274	41,879	8,314,898
1886	10,603	4,026,415	10,768	4,018,156	15,284	3,022,069	15,673	2,902,592	44,850	8,538,502
1887	13,203	4,236,765	12,947	4,125,671	15,854	2,909,147	15,931	2,819,415	48,733	9,138,456
1888	15,675	4,623,506	15,132	4,574,297	16,595	3,039,985	16,901	2,979,520	50,929	9,789,806
1889	14,155	4,611,392	14,389	4,685,209	18,406	3,365,103	18,107	3,392,517	52,927	10,219,856
1890	15,722	5,215,476	15,402	5,112,809	20,608	4,067,921	20,693	4,049,894	60,550	11,690,636
1891	15,548	5,273,935	15,773	5,421,261	19,000	4,098,434	19,008	4,009,018	61,178	12,835,774
1892	15,672	5,475,999	15,289	5,276,975	17,058	4,081,605	17,324	3,857,866	62,606	12,935,782
1893	13,691	5,371,618	13,856	5,236,998	17,952	4,136,484	17,682	3,794,439	60,524	12,794,532
1894	14,297	5,775,810	14,043	5,504,726	18,306	4,864,029	19,360	4,208,516	60,421	13,876,293
1895	14,158	5,575,657	13,718	5,401,172	16,539	4,222,713	15,874	3,901,421	60,308	13,234,015
1896	15,291	5,895,360	14,511	5,563,464	18,135	5,323,260	17,047	5,088,389	63,215	14,049,916
1897	13,701	6,091,433	13,393	5,919,547	16,694	4,716,845	16,601	6,646,108	63,989	14,439,736
1898	14,190	6,365,802	13,597	6,219,683	18,777	5,951,705	17,483	6,208,926	73,211	15,471,070
1899	13,909	6,733,151	13,212	6,503,903	20,163	5,986,132	19,533	6,196,924	71,377	15,929,325
1900	14,607	7,262,721	13,939	6,912,400	21,699	6,438,924	21,195	6,300,050	73,503	17,245,694
1901	13,752	7,514,732	12,953	7,028,330	20,814	5,720,575	20,313	5,766,171	71,804	17,927,959
1902	15,339	7,603,034	14,967	7,128,454	23,585	7,595,741	23,822	7,698,175	81,243	21,245,649
1903	14,278	8,050,516	14,054	7,790,659	30,819	9,107,386	30,575	8,706,482	83,251	23,285,070
1904	14,985	8,143,856	15,059	7,682,849	21,110	8,122,839	20,516	7,252,661	79,331	23,412,880
1905	13,926	7,993,770	13,871	7,594,685	20,760	7,970,290	21,433	8,719,075	77,290	22,655,604
1906	15,282	8,895,353	14,534	7,948,076	22,646	9,352,653	22,525	8,536,090	78,584	23,543,604
1907	10,674	7,121,468	9,801	6,783,406	20,060	8,603,411	19,870	8,087,606	54,457	16,415,831
1908	15,087	10,189,275	14,717	9,301,996	22,322	9,712,052	23,486	10,371,708	81,012	26,734,746
1909	15,140	10,264,187	15,042	9,501,689	21,774	10,626,876	21,763	10,308,851	81,705	27,645,022
1910	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	22,919	12,084,359	23,362	11,679,319	88,706	29,912,254
1911	15,235	11,919,339	14,709	10,377,847	23,820	13,286,102	23,668	11,846,257	93,402	34,280,669
1912	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	23,235	14,496,915	24,013	13,886,607	91,182	34,975,676

* 9 months

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

SHIPPING—Continued.

IN COASTING TRADE.		RECAPITULATION—TOTAL VESSELS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.						Fiscal years.
Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.		Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
showing vessels em- ing trade prior to		28,893	6,503,859	27,237	6,478,966	56,130	12,982,825	1868
		26,642	5,233,919	26,658	5,227,125	53,300	10,461,044	1869
		27,433	5,796,115	27,752	5,619,745	55,185	11,415,860	1870
		31,550	6,576,771	30,087	6,549,257	61,637	13,126,028	1871
		27,794	6,571,941	26,131	6,236,219	53,925	12,808,160	1872
		30,049	6,027,180	28,000	5,721,817	58,049	11,748,997	1873
		25,828	5,883,776	23,937	5,516,081	49,765	11,399,857	1874
		21,957	4,697,663	20,855	4,829,792	42,812	9,527,455	1875
		53,624	10,248,351	51,298	9,963,787	104,922	20,212,138	1876
		56,123	10,131,859	53,414	9,928,247	109,537	20,060,106	1877
30,273	5,133,411	55,494	11,632,014	53,579	11,470,537	109,073	23,102,551	1878
30,776	4,496,234	55,694	12,057,733	52,660	11,655,762	108,354	23,713,495	1879
30,232	5,571,928	62,874	14,357,877	60,495	13,272,981	123,369	27,630,858	1880
29,663	5,947,981	64,677	14,632,312	62,613	14,286,886	127,290	28,919,198	1881
34,367	6,890,756	66,084	14,099,463	65,302	14,071,483	131,386	28,170,946	1882
36,308	7,451,903	66,037	15,048,650	63,953	14,405,651	129,990	29,454,301	1883
37,770	7,275,588	68,228	15,450,226	66,298	14,382,507	134,526	29,832,733	1884
36,916	7,626,830	67,360	15,519,385	65,939	14,509,749	133,299	30,029,134	1885
39,070	7,359,070	70,737	15,586,986	70,651	14,750,520	141,388	30,337,506	1886
40,269	7,629,524	77,790	16,284,368	76,332	15,320,307	154,122	31,604,675	1887
44,210	7,829,772	83,199	17,453,297	81,220	16,553,290	164,419	34,006,587	1888
47,454	8,375,221	85,488	18,196,351	83,616	17,692,447	169,104	35,888,798	1889
49,187	8,999,473	96,880	20,974,033	94,674	20,269,182	191,554	41,243,215	1890
51,120	9,614,721	98,726	22,208,143	96,167	21,580,635	194,893	43,788,778	1891
58,579	11,106,479	95,336	22,493,386	92,443	21,308,988	187,779	43,802,374	1892
61,386	12,150,356	92,167	22,302,634	89,277	20,816,023	181,444	43,118,657	1893
59,830	12,174,147	93,024	24,516,132	91,851	22,397,917	184,875	46,914,049	1894
57,739	11,784,591	91,005	23,032,385	87,813	21,542,012	178,818	44,574,397	1895
58,448	12,684,675	96,641	25,268,536	93,360	24,033,690	190,001	49,302,226	1896
58,221	12,239,419	94,384	25,248,014	90,129	25,393,898	184,513	50,641,912	1897
61,802	13,381,837	106,178	27,788,577	100,714	26,591,489	206,892	54,380,066	1898
60,135	12,828,243	105,449	28,648,608	100,737	27,325,933	206,186	55,974,541	1899
69,634	14,162,880	109,809	30,947,339	104,860	29,598,486	214,669	60,545,825	1900
67,992	14,625,106	106,370	31,163,266	102,368	29,311,338	208,738	60,474,604	1901
69,726	16,386,036	120,167	36,444,424	116,003	34,281,887	236,170	70,726,311	1902
69,102	16,516,837	128,348	40,442,972	124,142	38,202,429	252,490	78,645,401	1903
77,214	19,455,258	115,426	39,679,575	110,994	37,027,752	226,420	76,707,327	1904
79,513	21,705,288	111,976	38,619,664	108,727	38,035,417	220,703	76,655,081	1905
75,419	22,092,242	116,512	41,791,610	112,550	39,264,624	229,062	81,056,234	1906
73,423	21,721,657	85,191	32,140,710	85,209	30,146,601	170,400	62,287,311	1907*
75,491	22,780,458	118,421	46,636,073	112,428	43,468,793	230,849	90,104,866	1908
55,538	15,275,589	118,619	48,536,085	112,205	44,835,716	230,824	93,371,801	1909
74,226	23,795,689	126,633	52,947,213	120,745	48,371,706	247,378	101,318,919	1910
75,400	25,025,176	132,457	59,486,110	126,701	54,571,369	259,158	114,057,479	1911
82,607	26,838,674	131,059	62,240,782	125,358	57,000,007	256,417	119,240,789	1912
88,324	32,347,265							
85,121	31,291,986							

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND								
Fiscal years.	IMPORTS				EXPORTS.			
	Merchandise.		Coin and Bullion.	Totals.	Merchandise.		Coin and Bullion.	Totals.
	Dutiable.	Free.			Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	45,250,395	23,314,102	4,895,147	73,459,644	48,504,899	4,196,821	4,866,168	57,567,888
1869	44,081,563	22,086,373	4,247,229	70,415,165	52,400,772	3,855,801	4,218,208	60,474,781
1870	48,665,547	21,813,263	4,335,529	74,814,339	59,043,590	6,527,622	8,002,278	73,573,490
1871	70,295,223	23,064,654	2,733,094	96,092,971	57,630,024	9,853,244	6,690,350	74,173,618
1872	72,157,423	36,519,355	2,753,749	111,430,527	65,831,083	12,798,182	4,010,398	82,639,663
1873	74,217,954	50,787,862	3,005,465	128,011,281	76,538,025	9,405,910	3,845,987	89,789,922
1874	77,070,460	46,919,840	4,223,282	128,213,582	76,741,997	10,614,096	1,995,835	89,351,928
1875	81,504,477	39,355,717	2,210,089	123,070,283	69,709,823	7,137,319	1,039,837	77,886,971
1876	58,794,777	32,195,458	2,220,111	93,210,346	72,491,437	7,234,961	1,240,037	80,966,435
1877	63,986,376	33,167,497	2,174,089	99,327,962	68,030,546	7,111,108	733,739	75,875,393
1878	61,700,190	30,577,871	803,726	93,081,787	67,989,800	11,164,878	168,989	79,323,667
1879	57,052,042	23,273,296	1,639,089	81,964,427	62,431,025	8,355,644	704,586	71,491,255
1880	68,895,483	15,712,457	1,881,807	86,489,747	72,899,697	13,240,006	1,771,755	87,911,458
1881	85,516,908	18,690,657	1,123,275	105,330,840	83,944,701	13,375,117	971,005	98,290,823
1882	93,339,930	24,575,827	1,503,743	119,419,500	94,137,657	7,628,453	371,093	102,137,203
1883	100,827,816	30,150,683	1,275,523	132,254,022	87,702,431	9,751,773	631,600	98,085,804
1884	88,349,492	25,839,885	2,207,666	116,397,043	79,833,098	9,389,106	2,184,292	91,406,496
1885	79,614,108	26,373,134	2,954,244	108,941,486	79,131,735	8,079,646	2,026,980	89,238,361
1886	75,536,758	25,277,246	3,610,557	104,424,561	77,756,704	7,438,079	56,531	85,251,314
1887	85,479,400	26,880,618	532,218	112,892,236	80,960,909	8,549,333	5,569	89,515,811
1888	77,784,037	30,935,121	2,175,472	110,894,630	81,382,072	8,803,394	17,534	90,203,000
1889	80,029,966	34,589,714	575,251	115,224,931	80,272,456	6,938,455	1,978,256	89,189,167
1890	86,258,633	34,516,597	1,083,011	121,858,241	85,257,586	9,051,781	2,439,782	96,749,149
1891	81,286,372	36,870,096	1,811,170	119,967,638	88,671,738	8,798,631	946,927	98,417,296
1892	81,190,844	44,396,694	1,818,530	127,406,068	99,032,466	13,121,791	1,809,118	113,963,375
1893	77,378,091	45,161,977	6,534,206	129,074,268	105,488,798	8,941,856	4,133,698	118,564,352
1894	73,341,506	45,110,362	4,023,072	123,474,940	103,851,764	11,833,805	1,839,380	117,524,949
1895	64,064,587	42,140,475	4,576,620	110,781,682	102,828,441	6,485,045	4,325,319	113,638,803
1896	74,259,940	38,525,249	5,226,319	118,011,508	109,707,805	6,606,738	4,699,309	121,013,852
1897	74,108,590	40,433,825	4,676,194	119,218,609	123,632,540	10,825,163	3,492,550	137,950,253
1898	84,141,104	51,791,105	4,390,844	140,323,053	144,548,662	14,980,883	4,625,138	164,152,683
1899	98,349,633	59,709,541	4,705,134	162,764,308	137,360,792	17,520,088	4,016,025	158,896,905
1900	112,943,896	68,381,179	8,297,438	189,622,513	168,972,301	14,265,254	8,657,168	191,894,723
1901	115,574,658	71,303,573	3,537,294	190,415,525	177,431,386	17,077,757	1,978,489	196,487,632
1902	127,955,281	78,003,472	6,311,405	212,270,158	196,019,763	13,951,101	1,669,422	211,640,286
1903	143,839,632	88,398,532	8,976,797	241,214,961	214,401,674	10,828,087	619,963	225,849,724
1904	156,108,453	95,229,037	7,874,313	259,211,803	198,414,439	12,641,239	2,465,557	213,521,235
1905	157,164,975	99,361,007	10,308,435	266,834,417	190,854,946	10,617,115	1,844,811	203,316,872
1906	176,790,332	110,417,080	7,078,603	294,286,015	235,483,956	11,173,846	9,928,828	256,586,630
1907	154,856,659	97,412,340	7,517,008	259,786,007	180,545,306	11,541,927	13,189,964	205,277,197
1908	230,917,914	133,319,950	6,548,661	370,786,525	246,960,968	16,407,984	16,637,654	280,006,606
1909	185,329,094	114,439,072	9,988,442	309,756,608	242,603,584	17,318,782	1,589,793	261,512,159
1910	241,961,556	143,873,547	6,017,589	391,852,692	279,247,551	19,516,442	2,594,536	301,358,529
1911	291,848,801	170,222,529	10,206,210	472,247,540	274,316,553	15,685,657	7,196,155	297,196,365
1912	343,370,032	189,916,581	26,033,881	559,320,514	290,223,857	17,492,294	7,601,099	315,317,250

* U. N. S. S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

COMMERCE.

Duty Collected.	Totals, Imports and Exports.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					Totals, Customs Duties Collected.	Fiscal years.
		Merchandise.		Coin and Bullion.	Totals.	Duty Collected.		
		Dutiable.	Free.					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
17,986	131,027,532	43,655,696	23,434,463	4,895,147	71,985,306	8,801,446	8,819,432	1868
14,403	130,889,946	41,069,342	22,085,599	4,247,229	67,402,170	8,284,507	8,298,910	1869
37,912	148,387,829	45,127,422	21,774,652	4,335,529	71,237,603	9,425,028	9,462,940	1870
36,066	170,266,589	60,094,362	24,120,026	2,733,094	86,947,482	11,807,590	11,843,656	1871
24,809	194,070,190	68,276,157	36,679,210	2,753,749	107,709,116	13,020,684	13,045,494	1872
20,152	217,801,203	71,198,176	53,310,953	3,005,465	127,514,594	12,997,578	13,017,730	1873
14,565	217,565,510	76,232,530	46,948,357	4,223,282	127,404,169	14,407,318	14,421,883	1874
7,243	200,957,262	78,138,511	39,270,057	2,210,089	119,618,657	15,354,139	15,361,382	1875
4,500	174,176,781	60,238,297	32,274,810	2,220,111	94,733,218	12,828,614	12,833,114	1876
4,103	175,203,355	60,916,770	33,209,624	2,174,089	96,300,483	12,544,348	12,548,451	1877
4,161	172,405,454	59,773,039	30,622,812	803,726	91,199,577	12,791,532	12,795,693	1878
4,272	153,455,682	55,426,836	23,275,683	1,639,089	80,341,608	12,935,269	12,939,541	1879
8,896	174,401,205	54,182,967	15,717,575	1,881,807	71,782,349	14,129,953	14,138,849	1880
8,141	203,621,663	71,620,725	18,867,604	1,123,275	61,611,604	18,492,645	18,500,786	1881
8,810	221,556,703	85,757,433	25,387,751	1,503,743	112,648,927	21,700,028	21,708,837	1882
9,756	230,339,826	91,588,339	30,273,157	1,275,523	123,137,019	23,162,553	23,172,309	1883
8,515	207,803,539	80,010,498	25,962,480	2,207,666	108,181,644	20,156,448	20,164,963	1884
12,305	198,179,847	73,269,618	26,486,157	2,954,244	102,710,019	19,121,254	19,133,559	1885
20,726	189,675,875	70,658,819	25,333,318	3,610,557	99,602,694	19,427,398	19,448,124	1886
31,397	202,408,047	78,120,679	26,986,531	532,218	105,639,428	22,438,309	22,469,706	1887
21,772	201,097,630	69,645,824	31,025,804	2,175,472	102,847,100	22,187,869	22,209,642	1888
42,207	204,414,098	74,475,139	34,623,057	575,251	109,673,447	23,742,317	23,784,523	1889
93,674	218,607,390	77,106,286	34,576,287	1,083,011	112,765,584	23,921,234	24,014,908	1890
64,803	218,384,934	74,536,036	36,997,918	1,811,170	113,345,124	23,416,266	23,481,069	1891
108	241,369,443	69,160,737	45,999,676	1,818,530	116,978,943	20,550,474	20,550,582	1892
...	247,638,620	69,873,571	45,297,259	6,534,200	121,705,030	21,161,711	21,161,711	1893
...	240,999,889	62,779,182	46,291,729	4,023,072	113,093,983	19,379,822	19,379,822	1894
...	224,420,485	58,557,655	42,118,236	4,576,620	105,252,511	17,887,269	17,887,269	1895
...	239,025,360	67,239,759	38,121,402	5,226,319	110,587,480	20,219,037	20,219,037	1896
...	257,168,862	66,220,765	40,397,062	4,676,194	111,294,021	19,891,997	19,891,997	1897
...	304,475,736	74,625,088	51,682,074	4,390,844	130,698,006	22,157,788	22,157,788	1898
...	321,661,213	89,433,172	59,913,287	4,705,134	154,051,593	25,734,229	25,734,229	1899
...	381,517,236	104,346,795	68,160,083	8,297,438	180,804,316	28,889,110	28,889,110	1900
...	386,903,157	105,969,756	71,730,938	3,537,294	181,237,988	29,106,980	29,106,980	1901
...	423,910,444	118,657,496	77,822,694	6,311,495	202,791,595	32,425,532	32,425,532	1902
...	467,064,685	136,796,065	88,017,654	8,976,797	223,790,516	37,110,355	37,110,355	1903
...	472,733,038	148,909,576	94,680,443	7,874,313	251,464,332	40,954,349	40,954,349	1904
...	470,151,289	150,928,787	100,688,332	10,308,435	261,925,554	42,024,340	42,024,340	1905
...	550,872,645	173,046,109	110,236,095	7,078,603	290,360,807	46,671,101	46,671,101	1906
...	465,063,204	152,065,529	97,672,345	7,517,008	257,254,882	40,290,172	40,290,172	1907*
...	650,793,131	218,160,047	133,719,908	6,548,661	358,428,616	58,331,075	58,331,075	1908
...	571,268,767	175,014,160	113,203,355	9,988,442	298,205,957	48,059,792	48,059,792	1909
...	693,211,221	227,264,346	142,551,081	6,017,589	375,833,016	61,024,239	61,024,239	1910
...	769,443,905	282,723,812	169,021,296	10,206,210	461,951,318	73,312,368	73,312,368	1911
...	874,637,794	335,304,060	186,144,249	26,033,881	547,482,190	87,576,037	87,576,037	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND								
EXPORTS BY CLASSES								
Fiscal Year	The Mine.		The Fisheries.		The Forest.		Animal Produce.	
	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,276,129	*	3,357,510	*	18,742,625	*	6,893,167	
1869	1,941,485	*	3,242,710	*	20,423,882	*	8,769,407	*
1870	2,192,541	*	3,608,549	*	21,533,300	*	12,138,161	*
1871	2,841,124	*	3,994,275	*	23,063,223	*	12,608,506	*
1872	4,779,594	*	4,386,214	*	24,459,877	*	12,706,967	*
1873	5,853,860	*	4,779,277	*	29,298,917	*	14,243,017	
1874	3,760,835	*	5,292,368	*	27,237,779	*	14,679,169	*
1875	3,643,398	*	5,380,527	*	25,070,410	*	12,700,507	*
1876	3,731,827	55,975	5,500,989	232	20,333,230	209,405	13,614,569	1,030,599
1877	3,644,040	54,918	5,874,360		23,010,249	655,338	14,220,617	1,140,434
1878	2,816,347	53,016	6,853,975	75,391	19,511,575	543,254	14,019,857	557,229
1879	3,082,900	104,822	6,928,871	144,332	13,261,459	535,800	14,100,604	636,789
1880	2,877,351	104,262	6,579,656	73,691	18,854,507	812,186	17,607,577	896,432
1881	2,767,829	148,425	6,867,715	31,169	24,960,012	749,836	21,360,219	1,305,391
1882	3,013,573	127,608	7,682,079	15,529	23,991,055	971,597	20,454,759	951,046
1883	2,970,886	135,944	8,809,118	47,808	25,370,726	1,277,715	20,284,343	881,075
1884	3,247,092	195,399	8,591,654	17,687	25,811,157	1,484,926	22,946,108	1,206,076
1885	3,639,537	196,933	7,960,001	16,312	20,989,708	1,383,597	25,337,104	1,166,890
1886	3,951,147	196,140	6,843,388	25,645	21,034,611	1,830,476	22,065,433	1,012,080
1887	3,805,959	304,649	6,875,810	101,864	20,484,746	1,763,737	24,246,937	825,602
1888	4,110,937	228,551	7,793,183	77,922	21,302,814	1,577,477	24,719,297	901,072
1889	4,419,170	254,033	7,212,208	117,527	23,043,007	1,426,249	23,894,707	799,246
1890	4,855,757	270,374	8,461,906	62,602	26,179,136	1,110,128	25,106,995	1,523,677
1891	5,784,143	193,593	9,715,401	181,132	24,282,015	1,583,853	25,967,741	1,280,525
1892	5,906,471	236,697	9,675,398	268,712	22,281,744	1,351,931	28,594,850	1,468,927
1893	5,329,890	295,636	8,743,050	198,307	26,359,910	1,272,881	31,736,499	1,039,380
1894	5,801,009	254,885	11,102,692	309,589	26,355,448	149,308	31,881,973	1,164,494
1895	6,983,227	231,439	10,692,247	165,009	23,891,166	238,033	34,387,770	1,268,624
1896	8,059,650	342,110	11,077,765	105,933	27,175,686	149,208	36,507,641	896,755
1897	11,298,915	251,172	10,314,323	254,765	31,258,729	173,565	39,245,252	1,123,008
1898	14,463,256	230,798	10,841,661	132,316	26,511,539	531,533	44,301,470	1,834,668
1899	13,368,150	200,435	9,909,662	41,642	28,021,529	92,766	46,743,130	1,281,684
1900	24,580,266	193,073	11,169,083	55,783	29,663,668	290,421	56,148,807	1,147,860
1901	40,367,683	163,631	10,720,352	10,647	30,009,857	266,323	55,495,311	803,971
1902	34,947,574	143,654	14,143,294	43,776	32,119,429	11,484	59,161,209	668,943
1903	31,064,861	170,304	11,800,184	26,462	36,386,015	45,099	69,817,542	649,077
1904	33,626,739	202,123	10,759,029	14,168	33,091,922	276,859	63,812,117	548,323
1905	31,932,329	259,741	11,114,318	30,580	33,235,683	126,370	63,337,458	643,461
1906	35,469,631	236,399	16,025,840	23,554	38,824,170	151,373	66,455,960	730,215
1907†	26,191,955	164,327	10,362,142	34,776	33,476,098	111,376	55,422,499	631,119
1908	39,177,133	383,479	13,867,368	39,199	44,170,470	333,901	55,101,260	812,522
1909	37,257,699	306,169	13,319,664	28,314	39,667,387	225,963	51,349,646	677,064
1910	40,087,017	443,826	15,663,162	97,229	47,517,033	171,223	53,926,515	770,115
1911	42,787,561	290,879	15,675,544	114,315	45,439,057	158,542	52,244,174	809,663
1912	41,324,516	186,966	16,704,678	110,514	40,892,674	212,213	48,210,654	1,010,243

* Not separately stated prior to 1876. † 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

COMMERCE—Continued.

—MERCHANDISE ONLY.

Agricultural Products		Manufactures.		Miscellaneous.		Total Exports.		Fiscal year.
Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
12,871,055	*	2,100,411	*	302,280	*	45,543,177	4,196,821	1868
12,182,702	*	2,412,559	*	350,559	*	49,323,304	3,855,801	1869
13,676,619	*	2,560,370	*	371,652	*	56,081,192	6,527,622	1870
9,853,924	*	2,432,750	*	387,554	*	55,181,356	9,853,244	1871
13,378,891	*	2,716,499	*	515,985	*	62,944,027	12,798,182	1872
14,995,340	*	3,609,903	*	465,292	*	73,245,606	9,405,910	1873
19,590,142	*	2,946,655	*	419,800	*	73,926,748	10,614,096	1874
17,258,358	*	3,028,512	*	409,181	*	67,490,893	7,137,319	1875
21,139,665	5,169,024	5,148,201	619,546	393,368	150,180	69,861,849	7,234,961	1876
14,689,376	4,590,350	4,105,422	576,337	320,816	93,731	65,864,880	7,111,108	1877
18,008,754	9,272,335	4,127,755	588,021	401,871	75,632	65,740,134	11,164,878	1878
19,628,464	6,342,423	2,700,281	528,480	386,999	63,998	60,089,578	8,355,644	1879
22,294,328	9,992,800	3,242,617	1,241,594	640,155	119,041	70,096,191	13,240,006	1880
21,268,327	10,025,800	3,075,095	968,028	622,182	146,468	80,921,379	13,375,117	1881
31,035,712	4,553,986	3,329,598	934,856	535,935	73,831	90,042,711	7,628,453	1882
22,818,519	6,696,514	3,503,220	611,204	528,895	101,513	84,285,707	9,751,773	1883
12,397,843	5,758,217	3,577,535	599,611	560,690	127,190	77,132,079	9,389,106	1884
14,518,293	4,602,073	3,181,501	612,728	557,374	101,113	76,183,518	8,079,646	1885
17,652,779	3,789,038	2,824,137	482,250	604,011	102,450	74,975,506	7,438,079	1886
18,826,235	4,892,913	3,079,972	427,632	644,361	232,936	77,964,020	8,549,333	1887
15,436,360	5,439,075	4,161,282	455,671	773,877	123,626	78,297,750	8,803,394	1888
13,414,111	3,778,038	4,434,949	464,139	783,652	99,223	77,201,804	6,938,455	1889
11,908,030	5,337,545	5,741,184	646,880	82,506	100,575	82,335,514	9,051,781	1890
13,666,858	4,634,294	6,296,249	689,212	45,337	236,022	85,757,744	8,798,631	1891
22,113,284	8,704,122	7,040,988	699,867	71,518	391,535	95,684,253	13,121,791	1892
22,049,490	5,043,705	7,693,959	793,312	93,692	298,635	102,006,490	8,941,856	1893
17,677,649	9,079,697	7,692,755	643,557	75,327	232,275	100,586,853	11,833,805	1894
15,719,128	3,273,375	7,768,875	1,090,727	85,938	217,836	99,528,351	6,485,043	1895
14,083,361	3,890,650	9,365,384	857,493	109,265	364,589	106,378,752	6,606,738	1896
17,982,646	7,711,621	9,522,014	778,330	63,531	532,702	119,685,410	10,825,163	1897
33,063,285	10,664,494	10,678,316	1,192,535	61,405	394,539	139,920,932	14,980,883	1898
22,952,915	14,448,999	11,706,707	1,117,265	99,169	337,297	132,801,262	17,520,088	1899
27,516,609	10,953,352	14,224,287	1,287,294	208,070	332,471	163,510,790	14,265,254	1900
24,781,486	13,786,566	16,012,208	1,739,142	44,489	307,477	177,431,386	17,077,757	1901
37,152,688	10,389,155	18,462,970	2,372,438	32,599	321,651	196,019,763	13,951,101	1902
44,624,321	6,948,568	20,624,967	2,255,209	83,784	733,368	214,401,674	10,828,087	1903
37,138,875	8,483,110	19,864,049	2,575,870	121,708	540,786	198,414,439	12,641,239	1904
29,994,150	4,146,259	21,191,333	3,451,701	49,675	1,959,003	190,854,946	10,617,115	1905
54,062,337	6,153,398	24,561,112	3,089,166	84,906	789,741	235,483,956	11,173,846	1906
35,856,616	7,274,792	19,087,988	2,407,013	148,008	918,524	180,545,306	11,541,927	1907
66,069,939	9,478,996	28,507,124	4,562,344	67,674	797,543	246,960,968	16,407,984	1908
71,997,207	10,746,719	28,957,050	3,997,139	54,931	1,337,414	242,603,584	17,318,782	1909
90,433,747	11,913,947	31,494,916	4,458,445	125,161	1,661,657	279,247,551	19,516,442	1910
82,601,284	7,457,829	35,283,118	5,149,408	285,815	1,703,021	274,316,553	15,683,657	1911
107,143,375	8,311,111	35,836,284	6,672,701	111,676	989,446	290,223,857	17,492,294	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF TILE

TRADE AND								
TRADE BY								
Fiscal years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		Belgium.		France.	
	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873	68,522,776	38,743,848	47,735,678	42,072,526	346,702	17,754	2,023,288	31,907
1874	63,048,594	45,003,882	54,306,001	36,244,311	293,659	240,494	2,302,500	267,212
1875	60,057,751	40,032,902	51,091,780	29,911,983	278,311	59,563	1,941,298	212,767
1876	40,727,453	40,723,477	46,071,791	31,933,459	361,055	13,825	1,840,877	553,935
1877	39,572,239	41,567,469	51,309,479	25,775,245	251,812	66,912	1,410,732	319,330
1878	37,431,180	45,941,539	48,628,190	25,244,898	255,694	49,998	1,385,003	369,391
1879	30,993,048	36,295,718	43,736,125	27,165,501	179,031	40,430	1,532,191	714,875
1880	34,461,224	45,846,062	29,346,948	33,349,909	149,086	688,811	1,115,841	812,829
1881	43,583,808	53,571,570	36,704,112	36,866,225	412,834	258,433	1,631,332	662,711
1882	50,597,341	45,274,461	48,289,052	47,940,711	503,210	142,358	2,097,358	825,573
1883	52,052,465	47,145,217	56,032,333	41,668,723	415,407	195,705	2,316,480	617,730
1884	43,418,015	43,736,227	50,492,826	38,840,540	459,150	287,378	1,769,849	390,955
1885	41,406,777	41,877,705	47,151,201	39,752,734	479,260	72,385	1,935,581	303,309
1886	40,601,199	41,542,629	44,858,039	36,578,769	510,907	6,565	1,975,218	534,363
1887	44,962,233	44,571,846	45,107,066	37,660,199	703,851	223,729	2,073,470	341,531
1888	39,298,721	40,084,984	48,481,848	42,572,065	488,743	17,057	2,244,784	397,773
1889	42,317,389	38,105,126	50,537,440	43,522,404	530,740	64,756	2,228,683	334,210
1890	43,390,241	48,353,694	52,291,973	40,522,810	721,332	41,814	2,615,602	278,552
1891	42,047,526	49,280,858	53,685,657	41,138,695	655,448	72,672	2,312,143	253,734
1892	41,348,435	64,906,549	53,137,572	38,988,027	517,032	56,212	2,402,634	367,539
1893	43,148,413	64,080,493	58,221,976	43,923,010	599,511	669,040	2,832,117	264,047
1894	38,717,267	68,538,856	53,034,100	35,809,940	550,237	708,455	2,536,964	544,986
1895	31,131,737	61,856,990	54,634,521	41,297,676	441,617	251,402	2,585,174	335,282
1896	32,979,742	66,690,288	58,574,024	44,448,410	920,758	98,031	2,810,942	581,540
1897	29,412,188	77,227,502	61,649,041	49,373,472	1,163,632	354,584	2,601,351	690,696
1898	32,500,917	104,998,818	78,705,590	45,705,336	1,230,110	973,944	3,975,351	1,025,262
1899	37,060,123	99,091,855	93,007,166	45,133,521	2,318,723	849,413	3,889,295	1,557,722
1900	44,789,730	107,736,368	109,844,378	68,619,023	3,223,918	1,197,798	4,368,502	1,374,770
1901	43,018,164	105,328,956	116,485,008	72,382,230	3,828,450	2,806,142	5,398,021	1,581,331
1902	49,213,762	117,320,221	120,807,050	71,197,684	1,711,599	2,444,450	6,672,194	1,388,848
1903	58,896,901	131,202,321	137,605,195	71,783,924	2,800,182	2,150,550	6,580,029	1,341,618
1904	61,777,574	117,591,376	150,826,515	72,772,932	3,120,513	1,126,417	6,206,525	1,597,928
1905	60,342,709	101,958,771	162,738,571	77,404,071	1,775,187	1,739,807	7,059,139	1,511,298
1906	69,194,588	133,094,937	175,862,071	97,806,552	2,610,072	1,565,166	7,667,987	2,120,091
1907*	64,581,373	105,135,801	155,943,029	79,021,480	1,695,129	1,857,958	6,699,412	1,409,572
1908	94,959,471	134,484,156	210,652,825	113,520,500	2,380,649	3,377,479	9,901,909	1,806,732
1909	70,682,944	133,745,375	180,026,550	92,604,357	1,901,588	3,927,445	8,197,435	3,176,096
1910	95,350,300	149,634,107	223,501,809	113,150,778	3,239,888	2,900,092	10,109,544	2,640,648
1911	109,936,462	136,965,111	284,934,739	119,396,801	3,614,354	2,773,444	11,563,773	2,782,092
1912	116,907,022	151,853,413	356,354,478	120,534,634	3,686,419	3,732,222	11,744,664	2,123,705

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

COMMERCE—Continued.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Germany.		Newfoundland.		South America.		West Indies.		Fiscal year.
Imports for Con- sumption.	Exports.	Imports for Con- sumption.	Exports.	Imports for Con- sumption.	Exports.	Imports for Con- sumption.	Exports.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1870
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1871
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872
1,099,925	76,553	1,808,997	2,800,555	416,199	1,285,434	2,174,932	3,988,493	1873
956,917	65,511	1,088,468	1,569,079	473,530	1,212,978	2,307,733	3,778,796	1874
748,423	91,019	904,224	1,901,831	278,796	785,797	2,194,404	3,945,506	1875
482,587	125,768	774,586	1,900,891	287,553	688,209	1,616,113	3,675,320	1876
370,594	34,324	641,642	2,112,106	4,971	651,625	1,242,809	3,788,858	1877
399,326	122,254	672,665	2,094,682	15,447	654,357	1,033,849	3,414,147	1878
440,909	112,090	639,406	1,641,417	4,388	741,442	1,252,429	3,500,670	1879
449,791	82,237	581,961	1,510,300	283,481	789,940	2,945,154	3,544,103	1880
934,266	84,932	652,304	1,523,469	637,620	732,111	3,815,147	3,147,369	1881
1,480,004	153,114	493,509	1,974,923	1,373,617	941,162	4,023,384	2,995,572	1882
1,809,154	133,697	765,935	2,187,338	1,464,671	1,489,957	4,360,260	3,125,031	1883
1,975,771	195,575	780,670	1,920,450	1,478,988	1,277,383	3,606,917	3,119,569	1884
2,121,269	264,075	351,105	1,670,968	1,340,836	1,461,206	3,162,774	2,535,283	1885
2,155,523	253,298	384,321	1,754,980	1,100,995	1,010,034	3,144,472	2,121,570	1886
3,235,449	437,536	354,342	1,718,604	1,198,406	1,426,660	1,942,182	2,075,411	1887
3,364,563	198,543	421,599	1,523,827	876,603	1,510,637	3,268,663	2,601,486	1888
3,692,570	143,603	488,161	1,303,335	1,324,588	1,488,999	3,378,654	2,759,455	1889
3,778,993	507,143	469,711	1,185,739	1,003,962	1,551,887	3,089,048	2,719,141	1890
3,804,090	532,142	751,003	1,467,908	719,778	1,063,172	3,238,156	3,122,770	1891
5,583,530	942,698	753,249	1,750,714	877,821	1,027,525	4,092,287	3,546,559	1892
3,825,763	750,461	653,270	2,594,633	772,613	1,326,743	4,244,669	3,145,708	1893
5,841,542	2,046,052	814,562	2,818,592	872,392	1,392,285	3,677,411	3,443,761	1894
4,794,159	626,976	739,850	2,325,196	469,172	1,303,474	4,794,020	3,725,426	1895
5,931,459	757,531	551,412	1,782,309	567,027	1,496,118	1,896,426	2,810,817	1896
6,493,368	1,045,432	452,076	1,692,798	620,250	1,405,359	1,678,870	2,643,360	1897
5,584,014	1,837,448	464,324	2,167,860	1,425,653	1,060,420	1,080,266	2,749,080	1898
7,393,456	2,219,569	527,006	1,808,317	1,175,584	1,456,051	1,354,939	3,043,963	1899
8,383,498	1,715,903	660,678	2,144,070	992,887	1,431,107	1,331,776	2,870,343	1900
7,021,405	2,141,552	625,568	2,260,499	1,048,088	1,519,190	1,801,740	2,905,937	1901
10,823,169	2,692,578	1,117,400	2,381,082	1,659,074	1,781,913	2,173,835	3,298,912	1902
12,282,637	2,097,699	1,197,581	2,516,576	1,989,952	2,542,056	2,379,275	3,642,176	1903
8,175,604	1,819,223	1,076,667	2,898,751	3,157,004	2,456,608	4,813,815	3,583,475	1904
6,695,414	1,146,654	1,054,613	3,473,713	4,035,619	2,880,552	5,638,187	4,401,115	1905
6,987,314	1,872,557	1,758,425	3,213,856	5,869,075	3,623,065	6,591,083	4,575,212	1906
5,474,968	1,066,605	1,463,731	2,244,469	5,229,818	3,584,329	3,406,723	3,527,153	1907*
8,163,047	2,374,607	1,777,469	3,408,518	3,088,060	4,467,584	8,300,501	4,543,889	1908
6,050,365	1,476,552	1,628,428	3,552,293	4,783,893	3,478,476	8,092,303	4,534,446	1909
7,935,230	2,501,191	1,467,619	3,970,952	6,217,105	4,744,524	7,336,564	5,948,245	1910
10,047,340	2,663,017	1,818,260	3,874,775	7,334,136	5,149,771	9,035,863	6,567,307	1911
11,090,005	3,814,914	1,841,887	4,284,313	10,533,310	4,830,230	8,490,878	6,900,940	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS								
Fiscal years.	Animals, Living.	Books, Maps, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c.	Broadstuffs.	Carriages, Automobiles Bicycles, &c.	Cement.	Coal, Coke, &c	Cotton and Manufactures of	
							Dutiable.	Free
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873								
1874	640,804	1,047,074	15,777,869	131,221	59,528	3,805,353	11,217,659	772,549
1875	803,173	1,150,693	12,699,660	118,184	67,004	3,076,418	10,257,495	690,462
1876	760,387	923,215	11,419,438	86,934	83,423	3,320,300	7,467,041	865,411
1877	705,264	973,758	14,153,806	139,098	83,113	3,661,419	7,893,197	814,373
1878	439,694	990,112	13,740,697	154,857	104,062	3,062,150	7,370,222	841,011
1879	399,096	903,816	9,394,246	129,708	68,215	2,985,601	6,928,283	1,007,029
1880	340,990	877,761	2,065,152	137,378	66,295	2,762,892	7,750,871	1,516,228
1881	545,237	1,071,439	2,781,356	151,438	53,765	4,097,322	10,055,133	1,728,110
1882	798,708	1,303,174	3,442,394	543,280	80,241	4,699,352	10,913,505	2,384,356
1883	1,263,976	1,429,598	3,516,391	1,172,127	117,607	6,391,423	9,861,889	3,013,822
1884	1,212,851	1,396,114	4,869,732	426,556	113,647	7,505,399	7,414,901	2,243,148
1885	1,147,504	1,316,678	4,332,819	311,780	118,272	7,171,260	6,106,887	2,525,949
1886	929,891	1,284,475	2,456,562	393,203	128,350	6,699,829	5,671,466	3,037,032
1887	1,147,481	1,421,348	2,402,209	348,459	158,303	7,642,224	5,348,802	3,113,979
1888	819,356	1,297,240	2,234,671	216,388	190,504	8,883,170	4,108,122	3,301,662
1889	827,494	1,343,223	3,220,067	398,293	197,580	8,602,172	4,157,993	3,951,298
1890	827,170	1,392,541	3,070,004	304,274	328,110	8,310,017	3,970,736	3,858,712
1891	709,846	1,337,898	2,828,832	316,626	313,767	9,501,017	4,039,034	3,948,166
1892	618,276	1,329,109	1,907,482	492,114	287,729	9,975,591	4,002,569	3,800,185
1893	512,790	1,300,546	1,996,568	408,787	327,148	10,525,465	4,568,743	3,699,523
1894	467,270	1,230,505	1,550,723	490,200	284,471	9,896,410	4,009,928	3,070,278
1895	344,123	1,100,556	2,055,441	681,755	251,926	8,873,669	4,218,168	3,677,400
1896	363,989	1,152,863	2,106,943	1,388,954	255,029	9,223,689	4,631,960	3,422,893
1897	397,902	1,198,098	1,895,884	1,590,747	260,842	9,276,534	4,051,361	3,558,175
1898	611,522	1,363,676	8,125,595	1,302,194	366,977	9,419,876	4,710,794	4,362,922
1899	778,047	1,447,121	10,412,460	1,367,725	480,414	10,589,998	5,984,188	3,930,735
1900	841,517	1,562,084	8,360,603	1,405,467	517,640	11,519,064	6,506,569	4,889,202
1901	920,040	1,663,739	8,070,496	1,110,654	669,839	13,835,672	6,927,992	5,373,907
1902	1,439,358	1,661,667	4,287,727	1,421,265	863,646	13,841,362	7,451,759	6,288,613
1903	2,341,680	1,953,832	5,456,136	1,193,298	890,745	16,467,541	8,119,726	6,837,480
1904	2,268,885	2,190,385	7,014,448	1,744,191	1,014,713	20,911,153	8,542,978	6,938,935
1905	1,809,639	2,432,238	8,005,414	1,655,648	1,263,828	21,294,427	8,350,661	6,502,387
1906	2,103,704	2,719,643	7,852,805	2,483,328	995,731	20,499,798	9,568,346	8,791,991
1907*	2,143,058	2,300,361	7,052,568	1,586,563	540,006	18,693,380	9,500,337	7,264,494
1908	1,649,574	3,358,964	11,340,276	2,756,518	871,169	31,214,236	16,697,830	6,730,418
1909	1,285,388	3,493,019	7,317,997	2,042,552	481,875	28,326,015	11,620,080	7,114,437
1910	1,716,176	4,054,601	7,809,025	3,636,273	166,718	29,245,038	17,886,197	10,194,457
1911	2,243,259	4,588,945	10,284,382	7,257,859	500,721	32,264,134	19,996,986	12,879,073
1912	3,909,913	5,326,853	13,483,034	11,753,840	944,825	41,338,065	21,707,701	9,275,214

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*COMMERCE—*Continued.*

FOR CONSUMPTION.

Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, Medicines, &c.		Earthen- ware and Chinaware.	Electric Apparatus.	Fancy Goods.	Fish.	Flax, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures of.		Fiscal years.
Dutiable.	Free.					Dutiable.	Free.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1870
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1871
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873
606,689	929,983	611,555	.....	3,337,559	1,515,578	1,302,352	646,999	1874
648,502	833,517	553,474	.....	3,363,374	1,482,959	1,748,599	374,480	1875
607,735	606,537	430,888	.....	2,401,811	1,396,379	1,221,243	219,526	1876
630,561	833,464	421,724	.....	1,770,709	1,242,925	1,355,315	391,716	1877
745,202	743,111	483,813	.....	1,687,521	1,126,259	1,384,835	278,706	1878
752,054	684,428	392,373	.....	1,343,161	1,040,168	1,153,029	206,529	1879
622,131	894,613	322,333	.....	463,931	965,701	1,178,065	346,267	1880
777,264	1,027,332	439,029	12,001	703,220	991,131	1,448,147	373,046	1881
859,523	1,057,089	646,734	44,047	2,001,237	1,069,462	1,679,002	531,661	1882
945,515	1,315,438	657,886	78,880	2,196,673	1,388,182	1,554,327	708,540	1883
1,106,779	1,263,831	544,586	103,137	1,723,100	1,397,067	1,310,855	571,724	1884
1,136,794	1,270,639	511,853	93,429	1,616,801	959,405	1,392,852	678,600	1885
1,077,263	1,261,418	599,269	68,850	1,441,819	758,611	1,340,079	624,159	1886
1,316,212	1,263,992	750,691	112,278	2,103,509	784,373	1,528,099	714,702	1887
1,227,438	1,269,906	697,082	194,788	1,812,929	865,365	1,366,180	1,272,420	1888
1,179,018	1,332,887	697,949	251,135	1,897,418	889,903	1,493,686	1,528,851	1889
1,227,960	1,339,170	695,206	373,102	1,867,231	920,566	1,417,253	1,057,008	1890
1,280,732	1,463,866	634,907	469,046	1,523,359	1,103,666	1,437,389	1,265,399	1891
1,377,343	1,563,879	748,810	640,628	1,639,092	1,132,314	1,551,003	1,236,941	1892
1,380,185	1,784,455	709,737	690,065	1,726,979	1,013,505	1,621,719	1,563,122	1893
1,140,953	1,619,835	695,514	509,023	1,658,427	1,204,117	1,419,503	838,064	1894
983,269	1,742,773	547,935	380,784	1,487,332	1,009,284	1,339,897	1,023,855	1895
1,092,873	1,856,567	575,493	304,826	1,464,742	854,356	1,526,171	1,217,567	1896
1,125,720	1,792,033	595,822	458,699	1,486,806	736,117	1,267,473	1,049,833	1897
1,298,827	2,399,962	675,874	442,022	1,791,189	791,170	1,412,336	1,193,439	1898
1,528,732	2,349,194	916,727	553,951	1,826,882	883,531	1,754,564	1,534,388	1899
1,583,057	2,461,709	959,526	871,312	1,898,114	1,068,914	1,830,891	1,763,182	1900
1,835,597	3,143,034	1,114,677	919,854	1,936,725	883,857	1,913,070	1,505,448	1901
1,802,279	3,645,246	1,275,093	1,372,916	2,218,708	1,055,025	1,981,871	2,377,968	1902
1,880,712	4,011,608	1,406,610	1,649,001	2,703,134	1,277,513	2,185,442	2,134,600	1903
2,015,024	3,823,973	1,611,356	2,406,912	3,070,759	1,496,541	2,417,240	1,932,394	1904
2,072,244	4,076,064	1,636,214	2,849,979	3,068,788	1,358,429	2,507,503	1,897,531	1905
2,332,368	5,029,811	1,692,359	3,578,288	3,365,892	1,940,511	3,088,257	2,112,309	1906
1,962,291	4,441,375	1,422,880	2,556,738	2,638,020	1,578,436	2,846,548	1,682,523	1907
2,586,545	6,800,867	2,190,784	3,133,761	3,279,469	1,840,711	3,904,646	2,202,817	1908
2,262,870	6,870,262	1,716,887	2,101,492	2,817,818	1,578,676	2,450,204	1,518,452	1909
2,621,194	7,473,881	1,859,302	3,688,538	3,425,915	1,665,050	3,878,990	1,461,322	1910
3,098,864	9,079,396	2,398,416	5,129,677	4,004,751	1,841,839	3,874,424	1,564,520	1911
3,414,374	9,167,242	2,582,966	5,994,703	4,273,424	2,234,277	4,304,926	2,166,911	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Fiscal year.	TRADE AND							
	PRINCIPAL IMPORTS							
	Fruits.	Furs and Mfrs. of.	Glass and Mfrs. of.	Gutta-percha, India-rubber and Mfrs. of.		Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c.	Hides and Skins other than Fur.	Leather and Mfrs of.
				Dutiable.	Free.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1,033,230	701,640	1,187,152	195,156	283,951	984,038	1,458,325	1,587,199
1875	1,416,224	783,288	1,092,999	232,339	277,196	1,028,962	1,827,539	1,668,962
1876	1,065,362	452,389	902,208	200,841	82,020	866,651	1,030,002	1,152,274
1877	1,333,939	426,555	781,625	227,329	210,624	934,297	1,151,607	1,340,456
1878	1,266,478	382,537	898,341	244,871	187,234	1,077,682	1,207,300	1,217,212
1879	1,174,620	313,387	659,833	237,111	133,214	956,550	1,202,890	997,453
1880	834,103	454,151	651,107	452,280	206,272	997,475	1,761,084	871,389
1881	1,179,688	867,521	890,849	497,362	320,102	1,246,019	2,212,653	1,108,226
1882	1,473,150	1,123,638	1,186,947	556,182	537,715	1,307,125	2,216,763	1,456,508
1883	2,120,624	1,267,721	1,178,796	675,448	351,058	1,405,363	1,986,294	1,530,563
1884	2,045,872	983,515	1,000,543	703,591	405,923	1,158,304	1,431,848	1,105,552
1885	1,617,091	1,033,149	1,022,817	761,956	420,867	1,118,870	1,788,914	1,185,192
1886	1,613,414	1,047,181	1,145,794	723,406	405,316	1,220,892	1,751,446	1,380,044
1887	1,681,870	1,234,685	1,270,720	807,540	451,582	1,378,557	1,975,453	1,366,021
1888	1,949,314	1,223,865	1,198,199	793,123	647,426	1,362,686	1,635,083	1,248,249
1889	2,248,395	1,261,167	1,197,944	841,013	763,301	1,326,141	1,597,632	1,231,207
1890	2,587,367	1,105,820	1,232,710	925,080	587,347	1,290,932	1,712,012	1,175,122
1891	2,587,498	1,022,470	1,247,692	806,237	801,063	1,359,307	2,022,810	946,398
1892	2,536,705	1,336,157	1,257,858	684,633	731,957	1,303,836	1,837,102	1,091,213
1893	2,367,566	1,520,561	1,219,543	696,690	879,001	1,415,205	2,045,175	1,233,004
1894	2,740,687	1,390,997	1,209,203	519,296	978,689	1,321,359	1,895,232	970,577
1895	2,522,943	1,124,358	1,120,986	410,609	749,463	1,358,206	1,966,620	1,215,626
1896	2,601,000	1,211,624	1,105,577	350,133	1,121,312	1,482,424	1,964,251	1,252,144
1897	2,272,449	901,571	1,139,764	317,975	1,182,490	1,328,834	2,427,030	1,377,545
1898	2,846,440	891,389	1,024,706	403,231	1,732,669	1,559,864	3,301,382	1,658,277
1899	3,092,607	1,563,020	1,343,058	492,129	1,850,955	1,680,760	3,877,991	1,695,111
1900	3,480,156	2,106,632	1,658,694	536,071	2,314,273	1,839,087	4,219,399	1,879,333
1901	3,873,489	2,385,181	1,575,619	609,891	1,986,913	1,927,383	4,120,443	1,728,049
1902	4,481,801	2,970,754	1,938,808	771,426	1,656,275	2,018,023	5,086,052	1,810,261
1903	4,714,032	3,307,730	2,084,451	990,062	1,824,705	2,113,579	5,662,744	1,912,802
1904	4,658,056	3,405,200	1,984,694	994,162	2,514,354	2,486,782	4,916,222	2,204,000
1905	5,158,858	4,164,415	1,948,969	816,787	2,728,543	2,581,357	5,240,717	2,642,437
1906	6,322,490	4,782,697	2,673,013	771,895	2,777,979	2,688,787	6,811,267	3,003,429
1907*	5,763,567	4,021,019	2,114,689	594,671	2,448,012	2,467,761	5,843,511	2,859,395
1908	8,831,833	4,370,700	2,955,836	898,124	3,329,348	3,003,213	4,908,871	3,750,568
1909	8,509,940	3,669,542	2,258,020	901,575	2,485,073	2,595,060	5,218,108	3,116,322
1910	9,431,209	5,768,075	2,932,104	1,438,207	4,516,796	3,420,609	8,227,014	4,202,934
1911	11,955,008	5,001,070	3,460,088	2,207,953	4,742,630	4,013,503	8,105,330	5,331,710
1912	15,314,348	5,759,367	4,100,286	2,748,166	5,354,688	4,451,754	8,903,727	6,386,934

*9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*COMMERCE—*Continued.*FOR CONSUMPTION—*Continued.*

Metals and Minerals and Manufactures of								Fiscal years.
Total Metals and Min- erals and Mfrs. of		Brass and Mfrs. of.	Copper and Mfrs. of.	Iron and Steel and Mfrs. of.		Tin and Mfrs. of.	Oils.	
Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
								1868
								1869
								1870
								1871
								1872
								1873
12,289,235	9,956,875	82,853	159,204	11,903,866	9,011,245	115,487	800,862	1874
11,236,340	9,187,418	83,388	102,940	10,809,395	8,346,268	80,165	897,614	1875
7,799,075	6,402,117	85,176	116,231	7,439,710	5,631,840	88,510	654,634	1876
8,001,876	4,453,274	115,245	123,350	6,868,392	3,675,520	602,169	793,757	1877
7,415,110	3,309,174	125,319	134,339	6,367,253	2,682,409	504,125	862,722	1878
6,869,402	2,319,845	123,068	157,496	5,749,120	1,872,728	525,786	792,664	1879
8,233,325	3,346,156	224,705	125,191	6,452,653	3,202,667	810,971	861,452	1880
10,337,495	4,516,244	276,958	160,329	7,900,514	4,357,605	1,185,630	1,024,447	1881
14,359,869	5,523,897	362,581	222,219	12,030,605	4,748,813	1,348,629	1,158,831	1882
15,799,341	6,949,043	428,483	267,414	13,879,223	5,557,335	1,274,150	1,482,973	1883
11,969,834	5,098,295	393,544	235,510	10,464,227	3,822,360	1,018,493	1,250,082	1884
9,154,071	4,257,749	377,391	183,485	7,823,070	2,946,237	1,060,882	1,298,091	1885
9,535,318	3,655,728	412,662	226,389	8,128,827	2,292,262	1,117,368	1,338,837	1886
11,517,649	4,250,317	480,631	327,872	9,879,520	2,726,665	1,187,282	1,377,983	1887
10,582,477	3,553,916	548,010	305,781	8,958,773	2,017,965	1,164,273	1,269,018	1888
11,489,327	4,315,264	536,650	405,504	9,831,558	2,564,995	1,243,794	1,315,910	1889
12,561,240	4,841,884	554,545	484,189	10,715,181	2,643,480	1,289,756	1,490,586	1890
12,181,719	5,549,331	603,078	563,522	10,157,290	3,638,282	1,206,918	1,779,234	1891
11,983,713	4,802,145	537,771	437,894	10,139,038	2,214,811	1,594,205	1,540,581	1892
12,233,497	4,860,639	514,171	476,493	10,265,989	2,491,161	1,274,866	1,532,044	1893
10,338,702	4,370,789	457,913	281,801	8,842,241	2,130,200	1,310,389	1,374,324	1894
8,945,689	3,377,741	463,340	258,625	7,569,775	1,307,136	973,398	1,379,176	1895
10,065,540	4,393,519	543,001	294,817	8,607,759	1,507,324	1,237,684	1,619,609	1896
10,152,944	4,621,420	525,486	270,262	8,781,463	1,967,420	1,274,108	1,491,274	1897
14,683,424	6,993,240	622,659	868,360	12,901,474	3,914,381	1,550,851	1,442,195	1898
17,968,925	7,223,503	826,186	798,386	15,878,704	4,280,276	1,372,813	1,612,096	1899
24,811,760	11,744,272	935,895	1,271,659	22,474,769	7,083,647	2,418,455	1,895,505	1900
21,332,026	12,769,027	920,260	1,103,407	19,093,092	8,087,273	2,339,109	2,159,171	1901
26,742,577	14,456,975	1,111,740	1,507,364	24,334,292	8,942,810	2,293,958	2,436,241	1902
33,929,562	17,630,940	1,320,294	1,544,264	31,127,638	11,163,331	2,712,186	3,004,424	1903
35,454,896	16,266,638	1,385,687	1,462,320	32,394,068	9,954,401	2,389,557	3,425,855	1904
34,733,578	19,128,097	1,472,866	2,042,429	31,464,244	10,900,432	2,791,757	3,652,220	1905
42,304,375	17,506,750	1,936,578	3,102,157	38,311,201	6,661,067	3,336,948	3,448,557	1906
42,066,747	15,824,045	1,969,506	3,066,571	38,248,763	6,087,377	2,719,813	2,797,940	1907*
55,846,507	23,768,392	2,362,209	3,363,657	50,436,227	11,616,514	4,059,281	4,087,723	1908
36,482,298	17,957,527	1,661,523	2,469,646	32,371,157	8,346,604	2,985,361	4,681,679	1909
53,257,035	25,128,002	2,228,215	3,488,260	47,848,457	11,604,489	3,822,443	5,543,462	1910
76,338,804	29,388,138	2,997,435	4,384,329	69,113,694	12,657,784	4,647,784	7,869,288	1911
92,715,573	31,061,004	3,538,865	5,193,165	83,334,286	12,847,300	5,420,188	9,227,800	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND								
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS								
Fiscal years.	Paints and Colours.	Paper and Mfrs. of.	Provisions.	Seeds.	Settlers' Effects.	Silk and Mfrs. of.		Spirits and Wines.
						Dutiable.	Free.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868								
1869								
1870								
1871								
1872								
1873								
1874	496,572	779,253	1,917,021	219,982	1,240,618	2,180,801	17,851	2,378,428
1875	736,977	775,133	2,346,408	175,562	1,358,296	2,403,395	30,651	1,622,938
1876	570,697	590,228	1,690,200	135,286	962,623	1,468,643	22,369	1,922,504
1877	683,237	624,633	1,520,992	224,468	886,864	1,286,044	38,107	1,280,126
1878	551,459	614,694	1,258,991	260,078	803,506	1,528,091	52,650	1,242,474
1879	552,857	712,428	792,793	258,329	724,847	1,621,218	55,827	1,378,584
1880	569,556	805,934	1,076,422	232,274	770,216	1,816,375	84,300	908,756
1881	479,307	990,379	1,530,460	141,360	877,913	2,295,255	124,884	1,221,212
1882	553,988	1,225,339	2,113,449	226,795	1,557,246	2,583,039	184,032	1,508,133
1883	615,920	1,287,800	2,520,968	236,247	1,698,735	2,302,459	194,618	1,699,421
1884	545,648	1,014,994	2,204,851	286,849	1,712,952	1,726,110	134,912	1,480,904
1885	587,034	997,908	2,017,890	262,300	1,550,454	1,851,178	156,235	1,455,044
1886	608,987	1,088,145	1,432,119	398,155	1,336,717	1,909,533	174,498	1,363,174
1887	607,439	1,216,795	1,252,370	417,084	1,469,796	2,278,137	172,382	1,145,811
1888	638,969	1,160,858	1,616,317	436,979	1,669,327	2,139,130	180,443	1,262,460
1889	636,545	1,132,544	2,456,607	699,193	1,797,112	2,204,485	176,374	1,358,103
1890	706,705	1,221,473	2,110,011	483,927	1,810,217	2,155,060	206,324	1,474,379
1891	626,518	1,142,313	1,402,385	428,449	1,778,556	2,047,574	190,354	1,445,898
1892	643,816	1,216,887	1,034,488	603,588	2,024,918	2,034,028	278,066	1,415,316
1893	668,528	1,187,470	747,675	478,221	2,223,269	2,236,272	229,299	1,430,171
1894	630,528	1,015,652	922,352	600,177	3,322,499	1,949,553	219,849	1,367,707
1895	537,457	975,929	674,323	566,248	2,540,681	1,675,151	138,080	1,161,679
1896	670,387	1,006,598	700,826	714,915	2,188,975	1,776,145	200,742	1,223,390
1897	614,435	1,002,941	702,884	612,956	2,233,730	1,486,068	151,486	1,306,722
1898	758,670	1,136,432	1,499,804	568,370	2,828,675	2,000,527	241,884	1,312,246
1899	888,122	1,263,556	1,710,355	1,551,221	2,805,956	2,932,556	279,032	1,564,959
1900	1,027,121	1,408,209	1,906,303	1,924,660	3,065,410	3,185,369	291,153	1,741,711
1901	926,515	1,803,928	2,345,694	1,322,227	3,740,630	3,108,826	277,521	1,921,518
1902	1,150,541	1,946,126	2,257,535	2,399,097	4,580,481	3,430,188	369,043	1,995,938
1903	1,369,134	2,110,364	1,714,168	1,941,606	6,442,724	3,793,114	386,437	2,211,501
1904	1,263,176	2,619,033	1,746,974	1,015,177	6,758,913	3,715,037	389,273	2,458,503
1905	1,498,691	2,963,618	1,553,045	783,557	7,084,659	4,379,401	462,247	2,548,108
1906	1,380,427	3,176,129	3,028,744	2,133,759	9,254,511	4,331,352	473,653	2,762,280
1907*	1,087,829	2,644,510	2,647,249	4,052,212	5,775,378	3,450,373	356,180	2,358,881
1908	1,546,133	4,042,500	3,788,733	1,709,987	10,682,490	4,811,025	480,900	3,446,030
1909	1,156,298	3,651,318	3,983,424	1,292,339	7,721,599	4,275,694	400,600	3,330,583
1910	1,376,023	4,646,014	4,295,007	1,184,174	10,273,428	5,555,870	427,970	3,903,700
1911	1,593,375	5,537,411	4,651,541	1,708,981	14,072,611	6,479,043	151,405	4,538,018
1912	1,766,664	6,352,463	7,368,324	1,741,853	15,145,212	6,991,096	439,616	5,604,188

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*COMMERCE—*Continued.*FOR CONSUMPTION—*Concluded.*

Sugar, Molasses, &c.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Wood and Mfrs. of.		Wool and Mfrs. of.		Fiscal years.
				Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1870
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1871
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873
6,127,628	3,454,838	1,724,020	63,396	977,137	1,435,435	13,323,662	956,557	1874
5,918,665	3,480,707	1,623,380	89,613	952,328	871,968	13,539,480	1,376,165	1875
6,009,793	4,229,769	1,391,758	88,550	802,925	696,360	8,679,759	707,573	1876
6,105,560	3,514,678	1,218,828	71,128	911,669	877,137	8,996,002	896,776	1877
7,126,951	2,597,847	1,044,081	83,867	878,776	914,281	8,617,362	1,106,995	1878
6,509,703	3,011,381	1,136,619	77,798	745,957	594,053	7,063,488	841,315	1879
4,586,471	2,750,460	1,029,791	102,752	568,411	445,729	6,296,699	1,684,761	1880
6,074,150	3,585,973	1,180,635	100,608	971,216	693,552	8,742,024	1,598,877	1881
5,982,659	3,840,477	1,626,436	127,185	1,539,185	1,354,459	10,177,704	1,843,857	1882
6,443,866	3,568,952	1,533,676	181,570	2,275,845	1,506,763	10,112,592	2,054,107	1883
6,632,500	3,182,196	2,125,791	231,329	1,213,570	1,318,658	8,411,492	1,170,844	1884
5,939,881	3,573,330	1,823,665	173,290	977,444	1,174,357	9,057,833	1,342,405	1885
5,307,759	4,229,493	2,017,611	174,423	1,039,860	910,731	9,332,392	1,785,828	1886
5,573,628	3,422,830	1,705,438	201,684	1,143,875	939,158	11,835,243	1,877,466	1887
6,061,185	3,054,706	1,717,039	190,075	1,272,299	939,911	9,842,503	1,331,540	1888
6,902,837	3,006,655	1,546,423	204,466	1,461,430	998,040	10,414,963	1,617,120	1889
6,452,634	3,073,643	1,642,986	269,524	1,574,646	1,217,441	11,017,261	1,750,226	1890
6,366,230	2,981,415	1,974,815	229,794	1,296,400	1,802,455	9,962,846	1,446,655	1891
10,050,563	3,650,940	1,987,534	239,099	1,217,098	1,130,750	10,341,309	1,728,612	1892
7,619,329	2,975,452	2,008,300	220,631	1,168,042	1,146,223	10,946,586	1,686,703	1893
9,440,584	3,039,937	2,034,303	233,440	993,740	1,666,315	9,493,629	1,125,780	1894
8,535,756	3,115,025	1,619,429	210,795	838,276	1,665,229	7,952,932	1,183,325	1895
6,052,512	3,252,133	1,606,074	219,683	932,577	1,969,043	8,670,691	1,265,876	1896
8,560,824	3,310,358	2,335,520	221,081	949,721	2,050,183	7,125,748	930,545	1897
5,605,819	2,721,189	685,015	289,297	952,630	2,543,578	7,985,866	2,019,091	1898
6,795,816	3,511,728	2,170,576	335,186	1,140,836	2,929,608	9,803,203	1,506,027	1899
8,605,050	3,604,027	1,904,799	402,430	1,372,404	3,624,039	9,801,565	1,754,712	1900
9,316,532	3,176,795	2,158,776	441,139	1,427,457	3,509,615	9,944,105	1,413,344	1901
8,862,531	2,940,397	2,413,404	417,407	1,617,155	4,274,209	10,946,856	1,660,499	1902
7,957,904	3,464,739	2,867,564	704,423	1,922,409	5,064,061	13,561,915	1,517,360	1903
8,868,252	4,696,442	3,006,657	694,407	2,425,839	6,967,014	15,159,383	1,635,210	1904
9,916,854	3,670,940	2,979,404	966,131	2,521,681	6,015,007	15,572,911	1,956,504	1905
11,736,112	3,665,781	3,425,422	786,494	2,621,735	6,015,589	17,451,833	1,899,096	1906
7,297,724	3,185,993	3,537,013	515,951	2,159,802	5,822,969	14,890,494	1,263,194	1907
11,948,629	4,343,601	4,233,648	1,094,460	3,188,161	10,031,548	20,962,753	1,931,795	1908
13,939,897	5,080,278	4,169,310	1,016,248	2,504,135	6,282,035	15,833,267	1,529,083	1909
14,946,412	5,347,854	4,030,670	1,303,317	3,358,039	8,104,483	22,427,177	2,198,219	1910
17,480,855	5,654,883	4,816,292	1,738,142	4,589,839	12,647,533	24,087,994	2,294,777	1911
18,152,131	6,706,575	5,701,004	2,726,472	6,028,511	14,591,393	24,420,165	2,257,147	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Fiscal years.	TRADE AND							
	EXPORTS OF CANA							
	THE MINE.							
	Asbestos.		Coal.		Copper.		Lead.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1868	.....	.....	265,335	640,708	11,150,000	394,220	112,060	
1869	.....	.....	440,308	763,262	19,810,000	516,630	26,000	17
1870	.....	.....	286,707	588,799	10,872,000	271,221	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	318,287	662,451	6,246,000	120,121	8,000	
1872	.....	.....	322,283	733,083	8,922,000	103,990	12,000	340
1873	.....	.....	404,757	951,886	5,176,000	166,525	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	418,357	1,343,739	6,296,000	135,077	120,000	2,070
1875	.....	.....	288,176	937,923	4,890,000	143,011	8,000	60
1876	.....	.....	277,832	977,188	4,460,000	352,035	358,000	7,516
1877	.....	.....	249,536	855,968	2,626,000	264,442	14,000	50
1878	.....	.....	340,127	1,210,689	1,308,000	119,629	18,000	720
1879	.....	.....	315,793	937,268	196,000	19,762	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	344,694	1,013,899	11,766,000	150,799	4,000	230
1881	.....	.....	420,055	1,123,091	39,604,000	150,412	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	421,311	1,078,704	89,488,000	139,245	.....	.....
1883	.....	.....	430,081	1,087,411	8,804,000	150,479	4,000	32
1884	.....	.....	451,631	1,201,172	3,354,000	214,044	.....	5
1885	.....	.....	479,706	1,468,166	2,514,000	246,230	8,000	36
1886	.....	.....	493,508	1,416,160	10,448,000	291,397	.....	.....
1887	.....	.....	527,004	1,522,272	10,534,000	181,545	.....	.....
1888	3,428	228,355	563,341	1,730,466	4,036,000	146,485	20,000	724
1889	4,649	323,886	645,515	2,232,154	2,687,020	202,784	.....	18
1890	6,563	444,159	715,364	2,447,936	5,088,331	244,337	8,000	2,000
1891	7,022	513,909	833,684	2,916,465	10,994,498	505,196	.....	.....
1892	7,316	514,412	945,125	3,195,467	4,477,203	216,603	62,000	5,200
1893	5,898	396,718	908,232	3,114,558	7,317,142	395,819	150,000	2,329
1894	6,229	339,756	995,998	3,321,565	1,193,574	88,352	3,312,619	5,337
1895	8,593	493,075	1,110,567	3,578,195	3,443,458	222,657	18,058,806	333,763
1896	9,588	482,679	1,025,060	3,249,069	3,575,482	194,771	20,301,428	408,625
1897	10,969	510,916	1,102,067	3,330,017	10,130,317	550,462	30,123,504	524,181
1898	18,424	510,368	1,082,123	3,273,415	13,926,968	864,778	43,957,021	1,008,147
1899	14,520	453,176	1,140,840	3,562,794	8,470,628	922,979	34,047,494	895,349
1900	18,164	490,909	1,641,031	4,599,602	13,827,495	1,387,388	20,165,301	688,691
1901	26,715	864,573	1,888,538	5,307,060	26,345,776	2,659,261	65,602,338	2,517,084
1902	33,072	1,131,202	1,817,534	4,867,088	30,390,616	2,990,362	30,613,904	889,318
1903	30,661	955,405	1,979,951	5,452,434	29,631,888	2,907,705	16,277,956	384,077
1904	34,636	984,836	1,646,505	4,346,660	44,695,291	4,504,040	16,195,618	347,740
1905	41,127	1,311,524	1,615,322	3,930,802	38,557,970	4,857,525	51,989,401	1,187,132
1906	57,075	1,578,137	1,820,511	4,643,198	44,282,348	7,148,633	19,531,240	678,041
*1907	41,008	1,206,776	1,285,346	3,346,402	26,120,034	5,127,953	18,519,817	639,479
1908	59,033	1,730,575	1,877,258	4,810,284	56,944,190	7,879,761	27,895,514	1,088,125
1909	59,707	1,757,648	1,613,892	4,505,221	54,326,721	6,406,528	12,032,364	380,381
1910	64,038	1,886,613	1,826,339	5,013,221	57,536,116	6,023,925	18,445,315	529,422
1911	69,829	2,076,477	2,315,171	6,014,095	55,005,342	5,575,033	3,198,047	100,933
1912	76,316	2,097,814	1,494,756	4,338,128	56,426,980	5,646,206	185,901	5,957

9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

COMMERCE—Continued.

DIAN PRODUCE.

THE FISHERIES.

Gold.	Silver.	Codfish, Dry Salted.		Lobsters, Canned.		Salmon, Canned.		Fiscal years.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
\$	\$	Cwt.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	
15,814	.....	603,510	1,955,070	.....	.....	269,492	45,765	1868
174,806	.....	1,661,457	1,793,639	.....	.....	442,476	78,424	1869
131,145	.....	500,667	2,055,692	.....	.....	.....	74,481	1870
163,037	595,261	509,399	2,370,569	.....	.....	599,758	109,759	1871
1,234,440	1,379,380	694,181	2,595,057	.....	.....	.....	82,042	1872
1,035,254	1,088,642	677,077	2,664,395	1,973,376	323,020	.....	62,847	1873
1,073,922	407,835	781,530	2,657,287	4,330,180	523,533	1,343,966	204,440	1874
1,605,790	443,443	658,735	2,697,537	4,533,107	592,671	1,545,775	250,765	1875
1,472,471	581,378	629,347	2,976,689	4,574,967	571,902	763,220	96,475	1876
1,189,075	122,695	734,971	3,250,557	6,108,726	669,503	585,527	81,691	1877
1,031,509	103,681	774,665	3,189,336	8,105,871	926,589	3,327,400	407,711	1878
944,095	637,000	806,889	3,195,331	10,471,638	1,103,960	4,965,008	614,817	1879
1,086,994	149,146	939,096	3,561,141	8,791,779	917,987	2,892,141	302,725	1880
767,318	34,494	943,304	3,164,665	13,295,502	1,347,901	2,844,183	297,992	1881
930,151	15,110	872,423	3,387,811	14,809,152	1,431,741	7,488,020	897,172	1882
911,383	14,200	725,334	3,653,083	15,106,980	1,478,895	10,977,223	1,156,223	1883
952,131	12,920	850,582	3,739,600	10,818,187	1,145,644	7,348,417	802,017	1884
999,007	7,539	847,703	3,053,321	14,584,890	1,653,178	5,040,940	510,893	1885
1,210,864	25,137	761,222	2,384,500	14,094,572	1,662,992	4,087,223	413,817	1886
1,017,401	24,937	819,716	2,524,531	12,772,577	1,379,243	5,335,019	602,465	1887
810,352	299,420	782,210	3,101,388	11,344,442	1,220,523	8,303,190	918,823	1888
623,479	168,265	708,366	3,075,483	9,262,809	1,095,763	6,738,473	752,821	1889
657,022	201,615	722,540	3,014,275	8,001,355	997,654	17,924,054	2,069,736	1890
554,126	238,367	731,778	3,119,530	12,000,736	1,750,750	15,935,710	1,745,140	1891
316,177	193,441	689,482	3,146,799	10,219,868	1,655,062	12,368,159	1,254,579	1892
247,868	65,406	711,837	3,009,816	12,618,662	1,780,259	8,219,518	870,378	1893
318,258	423,707	710,167	3,146,676	13,501,490	2,073,335	24,042,111	2,386,696	1894
612,729	651,737	795,944	3,327,411	12,287,162	1,828,981	20,524,350	2,009,413	1895
1,099,053	1,595,548	763,825	3,076,192	14,490,459	2,146,309	22,481,633	2,536,755	1896
2,804,101	2,613,173	713,450	2,698,605	11,314,069	2,075,155	27,961,895	2,856,127	1897
3,587,953	3,519,786	712,566	2,580,312	11,918,800	2,290,872	41,646,995	3,430,645	1898
3,272,702	2,630,281	686,012	2,702,554	11,037,153	2,320,060	25,942,171	2,407,481	1899
14,148,543	1,354,053	737,177	2,994,683	10,471,838	2,372,859	37,012,280	2,883,330	1900
24,445,156	2,420,750	732,944	2,761,481	11,178,647	2,283,930	35,343,424	2,889,480	1901
19,668,015	2,055,428	759,168	3,161,674	10,154,587	2,149,395	49,302,654	5,012,738	1902
16,437,528	1,802,690	810,175	3,336,900	11,539,142	2,591,585	23,322,492	2,589,660	1903
18,715,539	1,865,528	628,040	2,755,927	10,683,919	2,519,816	15,725,397	1,772,126	1904
15,208,380	2,098,778	565,683	2,922,302	11,723,246	2,754,598	12,948,618	1,679,014	1905
12,991,916	4,310,528	607,681	3,496,596	11,144,402	3,010,203	45,978,123	4,943,413	1906
7,226,954	5,507,259	554,087	3,049,203	5,168,155	1,368,927	15,352,410	1,992,011	1907
8,817,041	10,755,599	637,130	3,678,916	9,474,832	2,651,513	22,525,089	2,897,719	1908
7,293,420	13,284,094	682,953	3,295,341	9,298,457	2,755,034	18,121,401	2,468,479	1909
6,016,126	15,009,937	775,140	3,565,757	9,687,529	2,619,156	34,656,097	4,368,005	1910
5,344,465	17,269,168	773,401	4,274,329	9,609,874	2,735,917	25,635,892	3,668,584	1911
7,193,392	15,908,409	658,624	4,135,532	9,938,948	3,080,578	30,192,923	3,830,178	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND								
EXPORTS OF CANADA								
THE								
Fiscal years.	Lumber.							
	Logs.		Deals, Pine.		Deals, Spruce and Other.		Planks and Boards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M. ft.	\$	St. Hd.	\$	St. Hd.	\$	M. ft.	\$
1868		170,489	146,396	3,989,761			671,025	6,649,689
1869		96,347	187,117	5,293,583			677,859	6,690,956
1870		112,115	160,057	4,921,417			846,882	8,256,599
1871	17,128	84,465	141,411	4,862,892			829,550	8,355,874
1872	13,199	64,347	174,483	5,113,978			898,209	8,724,395
1873	13,177	86,701	152,889	6,141,960			901,734	11,357,099
1874	9,549	50,272	331,716	7,898,889			911,794	9,221,141
1875	5,530	24,314	210,055	8,374,038	Included with " Deals Pine " prior to 1885.		579,686	6,224,781
1876	9,360	33,942	223,963	7,728,134			421,664	4,647,470
1877	15,634	68,477	254,107	8,137,270			425,220	4,513,407
1878	21,384	84,779	252,658	7,638,042			437,900	4,375,152
1879	25,031	94,777	199,283	5,017,852			446,026	4,119,196
1880	34,045	134,037	213,613	5,775,634			681,202	5,880,281
1881	37,832	196,074	260,305	8,676,768			652,621	7,101,532
1882	46,835	283,135	263,594	7,945,501			699,777	8,267,862
1883	44,184	262,552	266,068	8,656,541			632,148	8,022,095
1884	45,969	229,870	286,214	8,595,623			670,701	8,439,994
1885	47,829	225,858	83,941	3,293,732	127,663	3,091,545	665,900	8,053,878
1886	66,293	313,965	84,105	3,651,449	160,872	4,001,379	585,203	6,637,878
1887	66,734	346,638	82,916	3,446,629	167,056	4,043,475	580,827	7,007,437
1888	72,204	390,859	60,042	2,344,771	161,970	3,947,644	641,392	7,787,516
1889	93,853	577,095	57,144	2,270,133	165,361	4,295,708	721,900	8,342,470
1890	103,529	682,529	94,062	3,775,021	199,365	5,374,131	697,218	7,931,955
1891	105,464	730,216	81,780	2,891,798	186,442	4,817,322	775,793	8,626,912
1892	149,882	1,115,923	64,945	2,429,870	159,732	4,039,301	713,291	8,050,353
1893	198,613	1,517,157	70,104	3,114,822	181,608	4,647,453	854,446	9,640,683
1894	340,546	2,861,252	65,654	2,751,069	219,724	5,567,631	668,591	7,947,001
1895	283,732	2,233,415	60,518	2,311,915	208,068	5,271,898	667,723	7,407,584
1896	205,227	1,731,321	84,194	3,037,791	223,432	5,579,746	818,529	8,513,419
1897	261,863	2,121,428	67,751	3,266,087	262,946	7,094,485	1,074,181	10,817,912
1898	210,641	1,800,317	78,223	3,814,947	292,743	7,918,366	514,609	5,611,537
1899	189,209	1,569,411	91,571	4,129,638	295,355	7,848,437	649,048	6,876,223
1900	88,407	760,410	71,754	3,276,516	307,637	8,287,960	842,454	9,611,278
1901	137,781	1,055,551	70,572	2,837,828	338,593	8,174,304	735,695	9,380,505
1902	75,757	565,840	66,191	3,164,552	242,636	7,451,148	934,082	12,568,991
1903	51,803	434,128	87,318	3,652,467	251,806	8,315,454	954,241	14,005,788
1904	55,289	419,633	56,210	2,975,614	222,842	7,920,444	824,434	12,707,912
1905	69,372	479,776	40,463	2,076,922	207,605	6,898,769	922,811	13,849,275
1906	72,866	557,262	39,011	2,353,927	188,775	6,554,612	1,123,510	17,958,025
1907*	46,479	460,555	25,275	1,624,518	176,406	6,875,912	881,087	15,330,633
1908	71,323	699,138	25,220	1,666,672	177,087	6,670,673	1,090,559	21,087,569
1909	111,043	928,351	26,725	1,694,277	138,869	5,321,790	1,003,185	19,167,778
1910	113,032	999,681	25,385	1,653,437	158,789	6,461,280	1,255,275	23,252,705
1911	124,516	1,193,251	24,232	1,564,518	158,535	6,939,010	1,127,723	21,509,769
1912	86,120	767,492	18,148	1,416,909	154,262	6,013,051	1,056,440	19,339,728

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—Continued.

COMMERCE—Continued.

DIAN PRODUCE—Continued.

FOREST.

Shingles.		Wood Blocks for Pulp.		Timber—Square.				Fiscal years.
				Total.		White Pine.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
M.	\$	Cords.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	
127,371	257,133	.....	.....	650,928	4,160,547	455,837	2,467,629	1868
118,547	235,083	.....	.....	631,311	4,481,509	431,814	2,655,257	1869
112,128	218,242	.....	.....	.....	4,525,595	374,561	2,805,081	1870
118,815	238,411	.....	.....	568,806	5,628,630	356,364	3,349,161	1871
109,589	241,430	.....	.....	628,765	6,309,912	433,826	4,155,974	1872
118,924	303,064	.....	.....	567,375	6,216,128	380,554	3,973,518	1873
135,195	316,055	.....	.....	448,631	5,488,353	256,371	2,740,558	1874
112,524	274,540	.....	.....	568,284	6,593,597	349,173	3,544,255	1875
60,959	136,067	.....	.....	467,012	5,024,755	289,441	2,943,260	1876
49,434	99,843	.....	.....	651,192	7,066,158	412,094	4,235,480	1877
68,833	144,485	.....	.....	464,167	4,714,512	296,516	2,798,472	1878
79,073	149,346	.....	.....	210,511	1,922,737	127,478	1,086,078	1879
67,361	121,445	.....	.....	269,268	2,426,405	148,801	1,214,159	1880
93,313	188,444	.....	.....	523,633	5,905,586	334,153	3,524,317	1881
99,346	238,585	.....	.....	314,186	3,705,914	194,979	2,188,845	1882
100,411	283,530	.....	.....	351,113	4,717,356	213,999	2,852,908	1883
94,951	207,984	.....	.....	397,001	4,999,557	251,297	3,168,236	1884
79,176	183,732	.....	.....	281,064	3,414,286	173,223	2,019,310	1885
69,154	142,347	.....	.....	288,958	3,272,620	167,639	1,750,529	1886
71,933	151,128	.....	.....	170,988	2,192,385	104,560	1,331,033	1887
151,838	311,193	.....	.....	190,464	2,384,037	123,296	1,486,532	1888
193,467	404,680	.....	.....	227,861	3,128,431	149,671	2,014,506	1889
178,801	340,872	.....	80,005	287,041	4,353,870	175,260	2,698,926	1890
208,918	438,929	.....	188,998	221,709	3,084,290	139,285	1,959,197	1891
290,848	599,865	.....	219,458	198,785	2,590,956	118,628	1,573,818	1892
371,377	755,813	.....	386,092	178,363	2,451,374	97,656	1,368,971	1893
388,586	754,743	.....	393,260	179,893	2,590,542	109,312	1,568,835	1894
360,935	687,391	.....	468,009	125,957	1,824,259	70,263	1,037,696	1895
465,731	899,541	.....	627,865	177,731	2,727,417	91,280	1,518,042	1896
683,554	1,201,366	.....	711,152	165,433	2,289,068	88,467	1,283,693	1897
565,759	994,306	.....	912,041	151,555	2,579,986	86,661	1,536,067	1898
564,000	976,153	.....	842,086	175,286	2,475,675	97,693	1,356,654	1899
609,209	1,131,506	.....	902,772	142,680	2,013,746	73,108	1,184,962	1900
623,089	1,145,450	.....	1,397,019	125,119	1,929,945	49,394	891,359	1901
781,160	1,525,386	.....	1,315,038	96,318	1,767,579	47,686	923,795	1902
798,277	1,610,143	.....	1,558,560	125,581	2,551,664	58,632	1,310,557	1903
834,039	1,711,238	479,238	1,788,049	88,437	2,132,274	55,013	1,530,056	1904
799,222	1,629,567	593,624	2,600,814	69,616	1,513,873	38,680	995,870	1905
941,477	1,908,486	614,286	2,649,106	86,261	1,723,574	42,164	967,293	1906
636,372	1,340,854	452,846	1,998,805	64,205	1,474,975	32,967	841,799	1907*
1,090,600	2,547,985	901,861	4,655,371	59,823	1,520,005	33,018	998,298	1908
1,093,812	2,581,755	794,986	4,356,391	63,255	1,179,088	21,872	689,529	1909
938,612	2,331,443	965,271	6,076,628	39,567	934,723	18,020	562,258	1910
735,557	1,685,761	936,791	6,092,715	41,668	1,043,466	19,055	598,774	1911
598,475	1,481,488	879,775	5,697,901	49,079	1,268,311	20,894	784,930	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

Fiscal years.	TRADE AND							
	EXPORTS OF CANA							
	ANIMALS AND							
	Animals Living.						Furs Dressed and Undressed.	Hides and Skins other than Fur.
	Cattle.		Horses.		Sheep.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	
1868	44,442	1,099,940	7,175	590,054	102,433	233,615	422,835	133,214
1869	65,251	1,427,761	10,355	859,174	195,682	454,568	367,557	290,298
1870	107,731	3,006,878	16,461	1,458,111	147,375	388,757	310,077	273,432
1871	79,613	2,278,554	15,293	1,437,464	313,619	829,362	315,622	212,161
1872	22,438	631,228	11,997	1,215,389	353,178	1,015,277	591,465	414,420
1873	25,637	655,594	8,782	922,233	315,832	957,721	935,973	525,094
1874	39,623	951,269	5,399	570,544	252,081	702,564	1,633,501	394,069
1875	38,968	823,522	4,382	460,672	242,438	637,561	1,324,006	365,793
1876	25,357	601,148	4,299	442,338	141,187	507,538	1,779,038	535,641
1877	22,656	715,750	8,306	779,222	209,599	583,020	1,322,757	515,332
1878	29,925	1,152,334	14,179	1,273,728	242,989	699,337	1,326,601	404,562
1879	46,569	2,096,696	16,629	1,376,794	308,093	988,045	1,191,356	416,516
1880	54,944	2,764,437	21,393	1,880,379	398,746	1,422,830	1,035,625	760,594
1881	62,277	3,464,871	21,993	2,094,037	354,155	1,372,127	1,983,096	445,699
1882	62,106	3,256,330	20,920	2,326,637	311,669	1,228,957	1,278,340	386,229
1883	66,396	3,898,028	13,019	1,633,291	308,474	1,388,056	1,087,523	479,140
1884	89,263	5,681,082	11,595	1,617,829	304,403	1,544,605	1,119,756	464,638
1885	143,003	7,377,777	11,978	1,554,629	335,043	1,261,071	1,626,826	621,626
1886	91,866	5,825,188	16,525	2,147,584	359,407	1,182,241	1,656,204	497,988
1887	116,274	6,486,718	18,779	2,268,833	443,495	1,592,167	1,715,302	617,695
1888	100,747	5,012,713	20,397	2,458,231	395,074	1,276,046	2,068,201	573,159
1889	102,919	5,708,126	17,767	2,170,722	360,131	1,263,125	1,836,277	478,506
1890	81,454	6,949,417	16,550	1,936,073	315,931	1,274,347	1,572,396	509,998
1891	117,761	8,772,499	11,658	1,417,244	299,347	1,146,465	1,429,229	508,925
1892	107,179	7,748,949	11,063	1,354,027	329,427	1,385,146	1,555,142	499,615
1893	107,224	7,745,083	13,219	1,461,157	360,509	1,247,855	1,483,083	460,460
1894	86,057	6,499,597	8,734	945,660	233,361	832,666	1,756,763	318,692
1895	93,802	7,120,823	14,744	1,312,676	291,751	1,624,587	1,575,554	962,388
1896	104,451	7,082,542	21,852	2,113,095	391,490	2,151,283	1,799,658	1,161,750
1897	161,369	7,159,388	17,993	1,710,922	313,410	1,002,011	1,694,306	1,562,613
1898	213,010	8,723,292	14,319	1,497,444	351,789	1,272,077	1,529,897	1,120,622
1899	211,847	8,522,835	12,384	898,063	405,322	1,540,857	1,555,287	1,268,485
1900	205,524	9,080,776	10,053	1,166,981	459,944	1,894,012	1,806,966	1,406,339
1901	169,279	9,064,562	7,609	910,273	394,681	1,625,702	1,645,831	2,227,215
1902	184,473	10,663,819	12,687	1,457,173	348,443	1,483,526	1,796,878	1,703,184
1903	176,780	11,342,632	3,878	595,921	401,443	1,655,681	2,398,498	1,971,880
1904	157,417	10,424,671	2,395	401,607	364,053	1,545,117	2,147,958	2,083,975
1905	167,102	11,360,969	2,659	450,900	288,313	1,400,710	2,380,583	2,865,192
1906	176,030	11,656,829	2,794	524,620	244,262	1,172,340	2,464,337	3,528,766
1907	162,141	10,932,539	2,115	440,178	254,665	1,302,824	2,636,979	2,678,179
1908	150,993	9,301,184	2,270	516,134	227,001	1,196,624	2,507,392	3,643,429
1909	162,945	10,771,366	2,028	367,256	118,896	569,364	2,503,411	4,064,754
1910	157,386	10,792,156	2,762	553,867	111,107	607,740	3,716,320	5,521,953
1911	124,923	8,537,473	2,781	601,286	46,597	286,837	4,277,744	4,657,338
1912	61,517	4,098,179	1,816	391,599	21,418	122,479	3,841,513	5,113,711

* 9 months

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*COMMERCE—*Continued.*DIAN PRODUCE—*Continued.*

THEIR PRODUCE.

Provisions.						Wool.		Fiscal years.
Bacon and Hams.		Butter.		Cheese.				
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	
9,446,900	783,481	17,865,310	2,427,662	4,503,370	549,572	1,605,635	444,195	1868
7,856,400	869,746	10,853,268	2,342,270	5,827,782	674,486	2,819,962	816,685	1869
17,524,300	1,553,323	12,260,887	2,353,570	8,271,439	1,109,906	2,442,692	770,299	1870
10,344,400	1,018,918	15,439,266	3,065,234	16,424,025	1,840,284	2,892,329	839,145	1871
12,543,900	999,156	19,068,448	3,612,679	19,483,211	2,280,412	3,126,572	1,371,738	1872
35,698,300	2,323,299	15,208,633	2,808,979	24,050,982	3,523,201	2,764,796	1,450,927	1873
18,069,400	1,587,463	12,233,046	2,620,305	32,342,030	3,886,226	2,647,498	983,846	1874
8,896,900	826,691	9,268,044	2,337,324	35,024,090	3,751,268	2,907,229	919,680	1875
8,059,300	839,105	12,250,066	2,540,894	38,054,294	3,748,575	2,476,484	933,601	1876
14,090,600	1,252,255	14,691,789	3,073,409	46,414,035	3,997,521	2,445,893	698,974	1877
5,688,224	477,932	13,066,626	2,382,237	40,368,678	3,790,300	3,013,587	707,319	1878
4,647,154	288,615	14,307,977	2,101,897	49,255,523	3,893,366	3,619,181	691,894	1879
9,572,342	533,998	18,535,362	3,058,069	50,807,049	5,510,443	3,619,181	920,923	1880
10,354,687	758,334	17,649,491	3,573,034	58,041,387	6,451,870	1,404,123	409,683	1881
9,829,624	1,071,858	15,161,839	2,936,156	79,655,367	8,265,240	1,053,305	246,657	1882
4,254,360	499,258	8,106,447	1,705,817	78,112,927	6,754,626	1,375,572	280,530	1883
8,117,970	793,802	8,075,537	1,612,481	73,604,448	7,251,989	1,501,031	310,060	1884
8,152,087	717,255	7,330,788	1,430,905	84,173,267	8,265,240	989,925	196,178	1885
8,566,490	653,852	4,668,741	832,355	88,534,837	6,754,626	1,524,184	316,937	1886
11,425,942	906,390	5,485,509	979,126	94,260,187	7,108,978	1,416,238	317,250	1887
7,019,823	660,015	4,415,381	798,673	106,202,140	8,928,242	954,975	223,266	1888
4,066,682	381,293	1,780,765	331,958	118,270,052	8,915,684	1,015,001	217,600	1889
7,192,082	631,079	1,951,585	340,131	113,946,365	9,372,212	1,047,754	235,669	1890
7,554,237	628,469	3,768,101	602,175	154,977,480	9,508,800	1,108,286	245,503	1891
12,142,378	1,152,006	5,736,696	1,056,058	146,004,650	11,652,412	916,390	200,860	1892
18,504,347	1,970,518	7,036,013	1,296,814	164,689,123	13,407,470	1,168,834	228,311	1893
28,509,007	2,938,374	5,534,621	1,095,588	164,220,699	15,488,191	79,878	16,156	1894
40,134,026	3,806,709	3,650,258	697,476	196,703,323	14,253,002	5,463,161	1,049,459	1895
53,736,085	4,381,968	5,889,241	1,052,089	189,827,839	13,956,571	3,916,374	823,920	1896
69,128,452	5,843,619	11,453,351	2,089,173	229,099,925	14,676,239	7,740,177	1,427,959	1897
85,308,829	8,040,778	11,253,787	2,046,686	233,980,716	17,572,763	1,014,420	177,154	1898
116,652,927	10,416,478	20,139,195	3,700,873	215,733,259	16,776,765	90,038	14,420	1899
135,031,874	12,758,025	25,259,737	5,122,156	215,834,543	19,856,324	2,181,047	418,119	1900
105,549,505	11,778,446	16,335,528	3,295,663	178,141,567	20,696,951	1,043,673	186,540	1901
107,980,049	12,403,793	27,855,973	5,660,541	189,710,463	19,686,291	1,972,772	302,049	1902
141,956,909	15,906,334	34,128,944	6,954,618	164,907,139	24,712,943	2,527,150	382,879	1903
127,944,503	13,022,261	24,568,001	4,724,155	180,859,886	24,184,566	1,775,429	306,289	1904
119,700,813	12,515,959	31,764,303	5,930,379	181,895,724	20,300,500	1,971,501	418,575	1905
102,907,888	12,086,868	34,031,525	7,075,539	163,450,684	24,433,169	1,424,795	352,636	1906
77,210,080	9,222,122	18,078,508	4,011,609		22,006,584	1,229,309	330,685	1907*
95,175,167	11,161,628	4,786,954	1,068,703		22,887,237	1,848,318	456,215	1908
75,461,577	8,835,444	6,326,355	1,521,436		20,384,666	1,080,824	202,176	1909
48,837,689	6,848,245	4,615,380	1,010,274		21,607,692	2,320,746	538,077	1910
59,874,525	8,526,432	3,142,682	744,288		20,739,507	1,196,924	257,776	1911
62,104,558	7,919,691	8,844,402	2,077,916		20,888,818	747,336	148,418	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND

EXPORTS OF CANA

AGRICULTURAL

Final year.	Fruits.		Total		Grain.		Wheat.	
	Apples, Green.				Oats.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bbbs.	\$	Bush.	\$	Bush.	\$	Bush.	\$
1868			10,256,229	9,502,165	1,738,441	754,526	2,284,702	3,648,081
1869			10,293,092	9,592,834	762,620	361,749	3,809,208	3,183,383
1870			13,936,687	10,457,628	2,187,547	720,455	3,557,101	3,705,173
1871			8,343,827	6,702,022	42,386	231,227	1,748,977	1,981,917
1872			10,691,622	8,924,595	85,976	180,342	2,993,119	3,900,582
1873			11,241,143	10,595,699	629,467	217,028	4,379,741	6,023,876
1874			13,370,659	15,026,644	998,100	455,799	6,581,217	8,886,077
1875			15,771,545	14,576,368	2,989,839	1,446,795	4,383,022	4,959,736
1876			21,336,214	17,331,489	2,644,233	1,139,261	6,070,393	6,749,298
1877			13,675,658	10,210,211	2,970,284	1,247,160	2,393,155	2,742,383
1878			16,914,575	12,970,013	2,340,062	959,985	4,393,535	5,376,195
1879			17,790,274	14,314,901	2,373,290	804,325	6,610,724	6,274,640
1880			21,916,565	15,895,429	4,717,040	1,707,826	5,090,505	5,942,042
1881			19,479,764	14,427,478	2,926,532	1,191,873	2,523,673	2,593,820
1882			24,667,031	21,789,981	4,146,954	1,728,774	3,845,035	5,180,335
1883			19,344,515	15,782,392	1,024,053	460,821	5,867,458	5,881,488
1884			13,104,993	9,154,865	1,346,720	501,712	745,526	812,923
1885	238,936	602,260	17,020,744	10,851,662	2,359,002	893,513	2,340,956	1,966,287
1886	222,743	477,004	19,759,656	12,707,440	4,149,988	1,453,996	3,419,168	3,025,864
1887	402,141	852,890	21,506,256	13,469,500	2,048,240	653,837	5,631,726	4,745,138
1888	392,312	813,095	14,350,436	10,235,816	566,721	185,010	2,163,754	1,886,470
1889	771,970	1,528,449	13,134,048	8,962,599	337,185	130,632	490,905	471,121
1890	378,475	993,163	14,553,038	7,625,500	757,792	256,156	422,274	388,861
1891	450,836	1,389,714	10,760,018	7,434,935	260,569	129,917	2,108,216	1,583,084
1892	690,951	1,444,883	26,214,865	16,232,787	6,414,329	2,241,256	8,714,154	6,947,851
1893	1,187,665	2,731,223	22,973,571	13,834,277	7,273,906	2,553,910	9,271,885	7,060,033
1894	278,238	808,473	16,865,066	10,444,028	2,818,702	1,076,751	9,272,208	6,133,452
1895	853,268	1,821,463	14,521,437	8,766,259	926,975	320,458	8,825,689	5,359,109
1896	567,182	1,416,470	14,154,797	8,096,808	968,137	273,861	9,919,542	5,771,521
1897	1,664,470	2,502,968	21,257,147	10,612,085	6,546,881	1,655,130	7,855,274	5,544,197
1898	439,418	1,306,681	34,659,062	23,444,367	9,876,463	3,041,578	18,965,107	17,313,916
1899	1,075,068	2,621,352	24,883,662	13,785,370	10,312,992	3,268,388	10,305,470	7,784,487
1900	956,458	2,578,233	30,055,330	18,057,233	6,929,214	2,143,179	16,844,650	11,995,488
1901	678,651	1,482,927	25,578,118	14,233,639	8,155,063	2,490,521	9,739,758	6,871,939
1902	516,215	1,566,808	34,710,182	23,553,736	5,030,123	2,052,559	26,117,530	18,688,092
1903	1,000,528	2,758,724	43,582,277	29,224,421	7,593,177	2,583,151	32,985,745	21,566,703
1904	1,598,614	4,590,793	24,456,471	17,158,997	4,695,241	1,603,104	16,779,028	13,465,351
1905	1,037,148	2,627,467	19,748,265	15,125,417	2,367,499	862,040	14,700,315	12,386,743
1906	1,217,564	4,083,482	45,277,966	36,410,397	2,700,303	1,083,347	10,399,402	33,658,391
1907*	977,961	2,634,608	32,230,128	23,791,539	4,539,436	1,855,300	25,480,127	20,397,629
1908	1,629,130	4,822,594	53,948,622	45,562,994	7,123,291	3,171,509	43,654,668	40,004,723
1909	1,092,066	2,804,087	59,204,510	53,782,629	5,255,610	2,175,765	49,137,449	48,147,942
1910	1,064,477	4,417,926	56,866,513	56,750,571	3,401,730	1,566,612	49,741,350	52,609,351
1911	523,678	1,756,884	53,841,132	49,536,308	5,431,662	2,144,846	45,802,115	45,521,134
1912	1,664,165	5,104,107	76,000,661	68,427,932	8,880,675	3,819,642	61,466,286	62,590,563

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

PROGRESS OF CANADA—*Continued.*COMMERCE—*Continued.*CAN PRODUCE *Continued.*

PRODUCTS.

Grain Products.				Seeds.		Vegetables.		Fiscal year.
Hay				Clover and Grass.		Potatoes.		
Wheat Flour.								
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Bbls.	\$	Tons.	\$	Bush.	\$	Bush.	\$	
		7,859	70,621					1868
375,219	1,948,696	4,952	43,431					1869
382,177	2,302,149	8,819	65,216					1870
306,339	1,609,849	23,487	290,217					1871
453,144	2,671,914	50,827	690,033					1872
474,190	2,903,454	36,385	448,281					1873
540,317	3,194,672	26,725	293,210					1874
302,783	1,545,242	20,758	210,686					1875
415,504	2,178,389	33,520	321,537			231,451	85,326	1876
268,605	1,485,438	29,575	254,763			3,113,820	1,394,784	1877
476,431	2,739,466	17,269	163,628			1,062,229	361,134	1878
574,947	2,572,675	11,704	105,643			2,654,422	1,261,389	1879
544,591	2,930,955	64,444	484,967			1,423,415	459,668	1880
439,728	2,173,108	168,381	1,813,208			2,295,307	830,218	1881
469,739	2,748,988	90,647	915,691			3,800,162	2,268,769	1882
489,046	2,515,955	93,440	902,105			2,424,979	1,048,954	1883
197,389	1,025,995	108,461	913,057			753,435	231,716	1884
123,777	556,530	134,939	1,270,525			660,715	234,812	1885
386,099	1,744,969	93,944	1,001,336			2,222,927	492,702	1886
520,213	2,322,144	76,843	743,396			1,568,671	439,206	1887
350,115	1,580,019	93,269	903,329			2,694,730	1,050,495	1888
131,181	646,068	91,480	934,082		164,347	975,851	287,763	1889
115,099	521,383	115,162	1,068,554		176,212	1,458,797	495,745	1890
296,784	1,388,578	65,083	559,489		318,203	3,668,725	1,693,671	1891
380,926	1,784,413	84,926	800,533		455,515	586,196	295,421	1892
410,185	1,741,028	151,881	1,452,872		221,917	1,112,838	421,958	1893
428,610	1,699,467	276,806	2,601,188	78,253	530,815	1,097,576	397,992	1894
222,975	839,112	199,072	1,539,691	164,670	823,059	1,379,042	527,379	1895
186,716	718,433	214,640	1,976,431	98,018	411,854	596,635	227,606	1896
421,758	1,540,851	113,754	999,238	84,968	359,643	770,339	246,197	1897
1,249,438	5,425,760	37,091	377,844	111,118	405,623	1,450,078	633,927	1898
792,536	3,105,288	62,428	411,631	196,828	722,130	651,235	315,477	1899
768,162	2,791,885	175,416	1,414,109	102,878	317,268	680,520	330,231	1900
1,118,700	4,015,226	252,977	2,097,882	134,594	590,563	887,409	364,387	1901
1,086,648	3,968,850	434,585	4,413,411	300,590	1,289,871	1,330,452	688,281	1902
1,287,766	4,699,143	450,053	3,595,665	178,820	914,923	660,967	386,748	1903
1,587,600	6,129,226	219,874	1,897,730	332,337	1,414,964	2,106,520	1,172,137	1904
1,321,469	5,877,607	151,563	1,261,210	178,290	587,426	713,564	392,652	1905
1,532,014	6,179,825	206,714	1,529,941	255,310	1,452,670	1,259,169	655,904	1906
1,092,123	4,095,207	112,778	1,034,948	141,345	505,501	525,283	377,160	1907*
1,962,740	8,454,954	63,472	725,808	208,322	944,979	707,037	506,318	1908
1,738,038	7,991,413	55,884	643,779	113,447	577,012	1,560,632	919,189	1909
3,064,028	14,859,854	191,098	1,805,849	181,642	923,023	1,923,595	1,133,267	1910
3,049,046	13,854,790	326,132	2,723,291	289,704	1,869,973	994,348	622,592	1911
3,738,836	16,034,064	784,864	6,373,590	295,223	1,045,550	774,726	573,810	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE

TRADE AND

EXPORTS OF CANA

MANUFAC

Fiscal years.								
	Agricul- tural Implements.	Carriages, Bicycles, &c.	Cordage, Rope and Twine.	Cotton Mfrs.	Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, &c.	Household Effects.	Iron and Steel.	Leather and Mfrs. of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868		21,952		3,000	205,600		466,420	112,094
1869		25,157		16,182	186,750		401,770	214,074
1870		24,841		12,905	154,936		592,326	310,702
1871		25,577		3,704	83,327		766,111	173,961
1872		26,912		5,908	117,823		1,081,430	165,167
1873		25,262		9,376	106,264		1,492,306	314,603
1874		20,050		5,037	95,717		909,171	345,254
1875		14,203		2,245	230,229		727,105	527,348
1876		17,945		6,980	379,258		658,268	1,098,926
1877		14,432	18,189	5,679	172,803		546,266	720,055
1878	86,001	58,409	21,076	2,371	193,831		546,313	821,777
1879	79,911	43,984	23,279	1,418	110,188		446,602	465,351
1880	59,128	40,480	14,084	4,170	171,906		719,163	585,526
1881	31,269	46,442	12,031	1,540	190,147		643,107	523,361
1882	46,142	32,056	11,506	1,372	235,714		664,312	552,338
1883	16,766	21,714	11,355	11,565	305,418		561,624	494,283
1884	17,252	21,756	14,593	10,931	361,156		465,935	518,742
1885	22,640	17,765	44,279	37,191	203,211		296,122	513,380
1886	16,658	22,369	24,763	20,632	167,017		276,098	358,590
1887	48,060	18,540	26,410	10,146	136,077		347,425	581,751
1888	155,219	17,690	45,552	75,173	158,403		423,488	456,316
1889	321,341	27,252	33,413	148,733	159,039		296,719	817,375
1890	367,198	17,457	21,977	108,822	229,799	818,001	294,728	879,401
1891	252,620	26,105	34,995	159,954	260,052	1,032,853	257,471	950,456
1892	402,778	41,443	20,090	322,711	232,617	1,166,059	243,857	1,128,847
1893	462,253	46,500	18,486	371,477	196,026	1,283,264	316,454	1,002,729
1894	465,682	79,547	13,695	549,758	200,293	964,000	295,924	1,704,936
1895	663,718	54,153	45,149	546,168	223,440	991,735	308,711	1,367,064
1896	593,464	97,241	124,947	766,812	265,124	1,237,293	506,946	1,995,075
1897	761,842	371,050	109,673	915,327	197,377	945,855	522,988	1,541,732
1898	1,443,140	447,659	146,487	517,635	205,159	907,989	606,082	1,608,352
1899	1,863,468	307,450	134,522	413,571	247,928	992,813	706,411	1,681,283
1900	1,692,155	236,984	176,716	414,259	316,366	1,095,536	1,425,163	1,871,630
1901	1,742,946	458,097	157,087	504,500	429,334	1,166,533	1,432,661	2,423,075
1902	1,814,730	480,739	250,397	903,595	621,137	1,538,186	2,460,781	2,301,663
1903	2,284,904	251,640	152,226	602,604	689,634	1,326,775	3,263,940	2,365,633
1904	2,556,834	377,542	517,072	569,281	765,525	1,259,291	1,991,821	2,406,033
1905	2,313,620	246,796	344,024	1,103,789	898,891	1,329,030	1,123,354	2,344,609
1906	2,497,601	288,175	490,464	1,278,324	1,242,387	1,646,810	1,597,306	2,417,283
1907*	2,489,330	282,819	172,345	393,301	941,808	1,205,585	1,109,746	1,499,833
1908	3,358,785	537,405	1,134,343	378,960	1,284,130	1,907,288	1,670,671	2,163,177
1909	3,607,135	388,985	1,310,748	325,720	1,274,500	1,756,440	2,489,987	2,369,557
1910	4,319,385	649,790	801,944	314,496	1,675,393	2,274,005	2,487,890	1,379,581
1911	5,903,199	1,151,192	860,487	167,867	1,906,603	1,962,627	2,671,927	1,998,955
1912	5,698,537	1,975,187	1,021,913	177,664	1,638,914	1,903,290	2,336,231	1,850,462

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c
PROGRESS OF CANADA—Concluded.

COMMERCE—Concluded.

DIAN PRODUCE—Concluded.

TURES.

Liquors.		Musical Instru- ments.	Oil Cake.	Ships.		Wood, Manufactured.		Fiscal years.
Quantity.	Value.			Quantity	Value.	Total.	Wood Pulp.	
Galls.	\$			Tons.	\$	\$	\$	
105,359	59,845	5,529	37,051	22,722	837,592	71,493	.....	1868
178,665	107,027	7,612	60,615	27,000	1,080,000	65,037	.....	1869
189,067	137,758	8,902	42,802	18,127	725,080	86,532	.....	1870
260,388	190,855	5,610	25,713	14,688	558,144	124,179	.....	1871
396,466	241,573	7,604	67,787	7,911	332,262	152,463	.....	1872
298,953	174,206	8,478	63,938	15,658	782,900	98,617	.....	1873
271,678	120,037	3,751	59,632	14,485	796,675	70,567	.....	1874
196,564	116,819	7,196	56,532	15,789	789,450	107,563	.....	1875
111,962	69,966	11,163	47,766	64,134	2,189,270	196,186	.....	1876
292,939	183,421	20,851	64,984	46,329	1,576,244	297,454	.....	1877
250,923	169,334	22,075	69,762	35,039	1,218,145	309,193	.....	1878
159,523	99,206	24,175	44,572	19,318	529,824	300,818	.....	1879
70,029	34,444	37,320	21,819	16,208	464,327	409,738	.....	1880
61,873	27,353	31,225	39,474	16,808	348,018	414,324	.....	1881
54,869	27,976	91,034	38,288	16,161	402,311	500,894	.....	1882
35,522	22,865	48,769	20,855	23,896	506,538	540,875	.....	1883
28,841	15,485	98,089	6,947	17,368	416,756	621,695	.....	1884
16,141	13,172	144,505	23,127	13,177	246,277	685,999	.....	1885
15,227	14,127	162,754	50,347	14,343	266,363	637,591	.....	1886
9,101	10,886	207,339	86,973	9,263	143,772	573,212	.....	1887
10,049	17,210	271,424	75,374	14,479	289,969	652,700	.....	1888
14,990	20,687	316,568	63,102	16,173	266,817	696,958	.....	1889
32,971	36,325	329,855	42,362	22,844	442,781	870,466	168,180	1890
58,283	65,021	401,553	118,167	15,143	280,474	1,024,448	280,619	1891
97,772	119,319	396,193	187,086	36,399	506,747	1,086,423	355,303	1892
109,932	166,050	309,300	336,714	31,317	363,916	1,280,990	455,893	1893
118,194	196,441	265,508	205,561	21,960	243,429	1,348,199	547,217	1894
144,577	341,597	297,882	94,224	16,567	172,563	1,289,622	590,874	1895
166,085	386,016	342,232	121,424	12,203	99,392	1,555,108	675,777	1896
171,789	457,534	399,725	195,039	9,158	105,164	1,652,317	741,959	1897
108,211	271,020	359,085	198,875	17,210	191,069	2,372,039	1,210,421	1898
131,044	344,989	459,661	143,861	7,419	92,181	2,819,708	1,274,276	1899
154,580	406,156	507,983	224,162	13,164	198,468	3,127,242	1,816,016	1900
166,249	411,645	545,615	183,159	4,390	65,768	2,962,688	1,937,207	1901
174,583	398,236	465,818	205,793	4,285	76,583	3,189,843	2,046,398	1902
221,643	540,620	418,570	289,945	3,040	50,307	4,473,952	3,150,943	1903
317,690	636,619	352,709	286,254	6,480	50,165	3,633,223	2,409,074	1904
428,641	706,605	289,792	101,641	1,884	56,313	4,417,038	3,399,158	1905
595,648	1,055,795	281,799	289,571	3,749	30,370	4,612,917	3,478,150	1906
449,877	997,436	234,374	333,225	2,035	56,160	3,609,937	2,984,945	1907*
556,286	1,404,259	277,558	622,091	1,149	24,800	4,997,795	4,037,852	1908
639,484	1,127,482	224,370	569,995	3,244	150,700	5,081,221	4,306,929	1909
628,709	1,168,952	216,134	625,381	1,108	58,470	6,094,844	5,204,597	1910
818,952	1,197,414	226,362	540,119	1,039	55,185	6,661,306	5,715,532	1911
789,061	1,166,027	279,976	659,431	1,908	56,000	6,022,817	5,094,305	1912

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea going Vessels, Vessels (except and Vessels Employed in the Coasting Trade, which Arrived at and De

YEARS	SEA GOING VESSELS				VESSELS, EXCEPT FERRIES, EMPLOYED ON INLAND WATERS.				VESSELS EMPLOYED	
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1868	8,038	2,104,009	7,978	2,215,312	20,855	4,399,850	19,259	4,263,654	No returns given ployed in coast 1876.	
1869	9,654	2,459,083	9,597	2,537,482	16,988	2,774,836	17,061	2,689,643		
1870	9,567	2,608,519	8,948	2,476,354	17,866	3,187,596	18,804	3,143,391		
1871	10,353	2,521,573	9,575	2,594,460	21,197	4,055,198	20,512	3,954,797		
1872	10,358	2,989,793	9,898	2,956,911	17,436	3,582,148	16,233	3,279,308		
1873	11,089	3,032,746	10,508	3,052,789	18,960	2,994,434	17,492	2,669,028		
1874	9,282	3,077,987	8,471	2,973,374	16,546	2,805,789	15,466	2,542,707		
1875	7,881	2,521,134	7,724	2,808,074	14,076	2,176,529	13,131	2,021,718		
1876	8,414	2,972,459	8,349	2,938,305	13,908	2,108,364	12,676	1,892,071	31,302	5,167,528
1877	8,808	3,295,987	8,952	3,348,835	15,267	2,363,244	13,686	2,083,178	32,048	4,472,628
1878	8,836	3,341,465	8,680	3,342,919	15,844	2,814,816	14,667	2,555,690	30,814	5,475,733
1879	8,576	3,049,521	8,425	3,039,029	16,268	2,889,510	14,572	2,668,752	30,850	6,118,702
1880	9,307	3,487,735	9,063	3,298,979	17,441	3,707,885	17,065	3,083,246	36,126	7,162,257
1881	10,444	4,032,946	10,320	4,071,391	16,804	2,934,503	15,985	2,763,592	37,429	7,664,863
1882	10,638	3,933,152	10,500	4,003,410	17,450	2,650,835	17,032	2,792,485	37,996	7,515,476
1883	10,781	4,094,357	10,727	3,968,420	17,012	2,987,557	16,310	2,810,401	38,244	8,056,736
1884	11,160	4,250,665	11,183	4,233,636	16,768	3,084,924	16,045	2,789,801	40,300	8,114,637
1885	10,639	3,800,664	10,553	3,843,951	14,842	3,403,823	15,117	3,036,274	41,879	8,314,898
1886	10,603	4,026,415	10,768	4,018,156	15,284	3,022,069	15,673	2,902,592	44,850	8,538,502
1887	13,203	4,236,765	12,947	4,125,671	15,854	2,909,147	15,931	2,819,415	48,733	9,138,456
1888	15,675	4,623,506	15,132	4,574,297	16,595	3,039,985	16,901	2,979,520	50,929	9,789,806
1889	14,155	4,611,392	14,389	4,685,209	18,406	3,365,103	18,107	3,392,517	52,927	10,219,856
1890	15,722	5,215,476	15,402	5,112,809	20,608	4,067,921	20,693	4,049,894	60,550	11,690,636
1891	15,548	5,273,935	15,773	5,421,261	19,000	4,098,434	19,008	4,009,018	64,178	12,835,774
1892	15,672	5,475,999	15,289	5,276,975	17,058	4,081,605	17,324	3,857,866	62,606	12,935,782
1893	13,691	5,371,618	13,856	5,236,993	17,952	4,136,484	17,682	3,794,439	60,524	12,794,532
1894	14,297	5,775,810	14,043	5,504,726	18,306	4,864,029	19,360	4,208,516	60,421	13,876,293
1895	14,158	5,575,657	13,718	5,401,172	16,539	4,222,713	15,874	3,901,421	60,308	13,234,015
1896	15,291	5,895,360	14,511	5,563,464	18,135	5,323,260	17,047	5,088,389	63,215	14,049,916
1897	13,701	6,091,433	13,393	5,919,547	16,694	4,716,845	16,601	6,646,108	63,989	14,439,736
1898	14,190	6,365,802	13,597	6,219,683	18,777	5,951,705	17,483	6,208,926	73,211	15,471,070
1899	13,909	6,733,151	13,212	6,503,903	20,163	5,986,132	19,533	6,196,924	71,377	15,929,325
1900	14,607	7,262,721	13,939	6,912,400	21,699	6,438,924	21,195	6,300,050	73,503	17,245,694
1901	13,752	7,514,732	12,953	7,028,330	20,814	5,720,575	20,313	5,766,171	71,804	17,927,959
1902	15,339	7,603,034	14,967	7,128,454	23,585	7,595,741	23,822	7,698,175	81,243	21,245,649
1903	14,278	8,050,516	14,054	7,790,659	30,819	9,107,386	30,575	8,706,482	83,251	23,285,070
1904	14,985	8,143,856	15,059	7,682,849	21,110	8,122,839	20,516	7,252,661	79,331	23,412,880
1905	13,926	7,993,770	13,871	7,594,685	20,760	7,970,290	21,433	8,719,075	77,290	22,655,604
1906	15,282	8,895,353	14,534	7,948,076	22,646	9,352,653	22,525	8,536,090	78,584	23,543,604
1907	10,674	7,121,468	9,801	6,783,406	20,060	8,603,411	19,870	8,087,606	54,457	16,415,831
1908	15,087	10,189,275	14,717	9,301,996	22,322	9,712,052	23,486	10,371,708	81,012	26,734,746
1909	15,140	10,264,187	15,042	9,501,689	21,774	10,626,876	21,763	10,308,851	81,705	27,645,022
1910	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	22,919	12,084,359	23,362	11,679,319	88,706	29,912,254
1911	15,235	11,919,339	14,709	10,377,847	23,820	13,286,102	23,668	11,846,257	93,402	34,280,669
1912	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	23,235	14,496,915	24,013	13,886,667	91,182	34,975,676

* 9 months

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

Ferries) trading on the Lakes and Rivers between Canada and the United States parted from Canadian Ports during each Fiscal Year 1868 to 1912, inclusive.

IN COASTING TRADE.		RECAPITULATION TOTAL VESSELS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.						YEARS.	
Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
showing vessels em- ing trade prior to		28,893	6,503,859	27,237	6,478,966	56,130	12,982,825	1868	
		26,642	5,233,919	26,658	5,227,125	53,300	10,461,044	1869	
		27,433	5,796,115	27,752	5,619,745	55,185	11,415,860	1870	
		31,550	6,576,771	30,087	6,549,257	61,637	13,126,028	1871	
		27,794	6,571,941	26,131	6,236,219	53,925	12,808,160	1872	
		30,049	6,027,180	28,000	5,721,817	58,049	11,748,997	1873	
		25,828	5,883,776	23,937	5,516,081	49,765	11,399,857	1874	
		21,957	4,697,663	20,855	4,829,792	42,812	9,527,455	1875	
	30,273	5,153,411	53,624	10,248,351	51,298	9,963,787	104,922	20,212,138	1876
	30,776	4,496,234	56,123	10,131,859	53,414	9,928,247	109,537	20,060,106	1877
30,232	5,571,928	55,494	11,632,014	53,579	11,470,537	109,073	23,102,551	1878	
29,663	5,947,981	55,694	12,057,733	52,660	11,655,762	108,354	23,713,495	1879	
34,367	6,890,756	62,874	14,357,877	60,495	13,272,981	123,369	27,630,858	1880	
36,368	7,451,903	64,677	14,632,312	62,613	14,286,886	127,290	28,919,198	1881	
37,770	7,275,588	66,084	14,099,463	65,302	14,071,483	131,386	28,170,946	1882	
36,916	7,626,830	66,037	15,048,650	63,953	14,405,651	129,990	29,454,301	1883	
39,070	7,359,070	68,228	15,450,226	66,298	14,382,507	134,526	29,832,733	1884	
40,269	7,629,524	67,360	15,519,385	65,939	14,509,749	133,299	30,029,134	1885	
44,210	7,829,772	70,737	15,586,986	70,651	14,750,520	141,388	30,337,506	1886	
47,454	8,375,221	77,790	16,284,368	76,332	15,320,307	154,122	31,604,675	1887	
49,187	8,999,473	83,199	17,453,397	81,220	16,553,240	164,419	34,006,587	1888	
51,120	9,614,721	85,488	18,196,351	83,616	17,692,447	169,104	35,888,798	1889	
58,579	11,106,479	96,880	20,974,033	94,674	20,269,182	191,554	41,243,215	1890	
61,386	12,150,356	98,726	22,208,143	96,167	21,580,635	194,893	43,788,778	1891	
59,836	12,174,147	95,336	22,493,386	92,443	21,308,988	187,779	43,802,374	1892	
57,739	11,784,591	92,167	22,302,634	89,277	20,816,023	181,444	43,118,657	1893	
58,448	12,684,675	93,024	24,516,132	91,851	22,397,917	184,875	46,914,049	1894	
58,221	12,239,419	91,005	23,032,385	87,813	21,542,012	178,818	44,574,397	1895	
61,802	13,381,837	96,641	25,268,536	93,360	24,033,690	190,001	49,302,226	1896	
60,135	12,828,243	94,384	25,248,014	90,129	25,393,898	184,513	50,641,912	1897	
69,634	14,162,880	106,178	27,788,577	100,714	26,591,489	206,892	54,380,066	1898	
67,992	14,625,106	105,449	28,648,608	100,737	27,325,933	206,186	55,974,541	1899	
69,726	16,386,036	109,809	30,947,339	104,860	29,598,486	214,669	60,545,825	1900	
69,102	16,516,837	106,370	31,163,266	102,368	29,311,358	208,738	60,474,694	1901	
77,214	19,455,258	120,167	36,444,424	116,003	34,281,887	236,170	70,726,311	1902	
79,513	21,705,288	128,348	40,442,972	124,142	38,202,429	252,490	78,645,401	1903	
75,419	22,092,242	115,426	39,679,575	110,994	37,027,752	226,420	76,707,327	1904	
73,423	21,721,657	111,976	38,619,664	108,727	38,035,417	220,703	76,655,081	1905	
75,491	22,780,458	116,512	41,791,610	112,550	39,264,624	229,062	81,056,234	1906	
55,538	15,275,589	85,191	32,140,710	85,209	30,146,601	170,400	62,287,311	*1907	
74,225	23,795,089	118,421	46,636,073	112,428	43,468,793	230,849	90,104,866	1908	
75,400	25,025,176	118,619	48,536,085	112,205	44,835,716	230,824	93,371,801	1909	
82,607	26,838,674	126,633	52,947,213	120,745	48,371,706	247,378	101,318,919	1910	
88,324	32,347,265	132,457	59,486,110	126,701	54,571,369	259,158	114,057,479	1911	
85,121	31,291,986	131,059	62,240,782	125,378	57,000,007	256,417	119,240,789	1912	

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels, Vessels (except Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, distinguishing British from Foreign, which inclusive.

FISCAL YEARS.	SEA-GOING VESSELS.				VESSELS, EXCEPT FERRIES, EMPLOYED ON INLAND WATERS.				VESSELS EMPLOYED	
	British.		Foreign.		Canadian.		American.		British.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1868	13,911	3,457,113	2,105	862,208	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	No returns given employed in coast 1876.	
1869	16,311	3,811,405	2,940	1,185,160	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612		
1870	15,863	3,942,392	2,652	1,142,481	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,219		
1871	16,562	3,916,322	3,366	1,199,711	26,558	5,068,831	15,151	2,941,164		
1872	16,151	4,356,664	4,105	1,590,040	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318		
1873	16,870	4,323,003	4,727	1,762,532	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883		
1874	12,191	3,945,822	5,562	2,105,539	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842		
1875	11,075	3,571,803	4,530	1,757,405	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418		
1876	11,149	3,530,936	5,614	2,379,828	15,392	2,184,790	11,192	1,315,645	61,368	10,108,110
1877	11,918	4,113,610	5,842	2,531,212	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	62,591	8,835,438
1878	11,801	4,223,219	5,715	2,461,165	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	60,586	10,917,534
1879	11,914	3,891,754	5,087	2,196,796	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	60,199	11,944,800
1880	13,209	4,437,145	5,161	2,349,569	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	70,234	13,910,103
1881	14,810	5,391,617	5,954	2,712,720	20,592	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	73,361	14,945,907
1882	14,690	5,057,129	6,448	2,879,433	22,252	3,830,109	12,230	1,613,211	75,476	14,649,605
1883	14,614	4,887,237	6,814	3,085,540	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	74,821	15,498,012
1884	15,123	5,138,212	7,220	3,346,089	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	79,043	15,283,938
1885	13,731	4,596,208	7,461	3,048,407	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	81,920	15,806,832
1886	14,365	4,884,908	7,006	3,159,663	18,153	4,116,674	12,804	1,807,987	88,626	16,204,132
1887	15,580	4,971,728	10,570	3,390,708	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	94,654	17,105,233
1888	17,144	5,188,712	13,663	4,009,091	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	99,336	18,483,139
1889	16,326	4,932,673	12,218	4,363,928	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	103,102	19,517,766
1890	17,366	5,325,952	13,758	5,002,333	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	117,782	22,435,405
1891	17,148	5,314,544	14,173	5,380,652	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	124,067	24,442,627
1892	17,122	5,671,522	13,839	5,081,452	19,224	5,546,233	15,158	2,393,238	121,127	24,594,561
1893	16,693	5,970,840	10,854	4,637,771	19,612	5,108,226	16,022	2,822,697	116,927	24,267,129
1894	17,161	6,480,726	11,179	4,799,810	20,939	5,917,145	16,727	3,155,400	118,254	26,446,495
1895	16,124	6,048,248	11,752	4,928,581	16,866	5,196,811	15,547	2,927,323	117,202	25,205,133
1896	16,688	6,526,327	13,114	4,932,497	16,355	5,967,917	18,827	4,443,732	123,848	27,210,540
1897	14,958	7,281,607	12,136	4,729,373	14,171	4,913,143	19,124	6,449,810	123,502	27,117,121
1898	16,263	7,806,813	11,524	4,778,672	15,974	6,205,117	20,286	5,955,514	142,390	29,488,918
1899	15,773	8,517,913	11,348	4,719,141	20,536	7,417,067	19,160	4,765,989	138,613	30,318,178
1900	16,134	8,647,119	12,412	5,528,002	21,089	7,599,066	21,805	5,139,908	142,186	33,069,577
1901	14,225	8,369,671	12,480	6,173,391	20,301	6,862,951	20,826	4,623,795	138,302	33,310,477
1902	15,776	8,803,151	14,530	5,928,337	21,789	7,717,301	25,618	7,576,615	155,994	39,736,493
1903	15,929	9,839,356	12,403	6,001,819	20,252	8,397,372	41,142	9,416,496	159,829	43,432,106
1904	16,042	10,025,620	14,002	5,801,085	19,889	7,975,487	21,737	7,400,013	150,896	42,888,596
1905	15,893	10,304,486	11,904	5,283,969	18,450	8,777,613	23,743	7,911,752	148,124	42,801,236
1906	17,305	11,364,395	12,511	5,479,034	20,038	8,936,973	25,133	8,951,770	151,650	44,162,720
1907*	12,368	9,475,862	8,107	4,429,012	22,774	9,683,268	17,156	7,007,749	107,275	29,215,260
1908	16,918	12,936,175	12,886	6,555,096	18,233	9,111,186	27,575	10,972,574	151,873	47,356,413
1909	16,741	13,211,648	13,441	6,554,228	18,301	10,999,512	25,236	9,936,215	153,520	49,042,427
1910	16,637	14,537,070	13,147	6,267,243	17,778	12,182,173	28,503	11,581,505	169,174	54,026,825
1911	17,477	16,054,335	12,467	6,242,851	19,063	13,038,148	28,425	12,094,211	180,258	64,203,799
1912	17,732	17,961,092	15,134	6,628,513	16,983	13,451,820	30,265	14,931,702	174,721	63,808,071

* 9 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

Ferries) trading on the Lakes and Rivers between Canada and the United States, and Arrived at and Departed from Canadian Ports during each Fiscal Year 1868 to 1912,

IN COASTING TRADE.		RECAPITULATION—TOTAL VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.						FISCAL YEARS.	
Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		Totals.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
showing vessels em- ing trade prior to		40,593	8,283,893	15,537	4,698,932	56,130	12,982,825	1868	
		39,278	7,388,272	14,022	3,072,772	53,300	10,461,044	1869	
		40,421	7,973,160	14,764	3,442,700	55,185	11,415,860	1870	
		43,120	8,985,153	18,517	4,140,875	61,637	13,126,028	1871	
		37,656	8,154,802	16,269	4,653,358	53,925	12,808,160	1872	
		39,361	7,449,582	18,688	4,299,415	58,049	11,748,997	1873	
		31,470	6,760,476	18,295	4,639,381	49,765	11,399,857	1874	
		26,400	5,807,632	16,412	3,719,823	42,812	9,527,455	1875	
	207	192,829	87,909	15,823,836	17,013	4,388,302	104,922	20,212,138	1876
	233	133,424	89,940	15,156,880	19,597	4,903,226	109,537	20,060,106	1877
	460	130,127	90,390	18,096,084	18,683	5,006,467	109,073	23,102,551	1878
	314	121,883	90,235	19,151,383	18,119	4,562,112	108,354	23,713,495	1879
	259	142,910	106,301	23,333,001	17,068	4,297,857	123,369	27,630,858	1880
	376	170,859	108,763	24,366,551	18,527	4,552,647	127,290	28,919,198	1881
290	141,459	112,418	23,536,843	18,968	4,634,103	131,386	28,170,946	1882	
339	185,554	109,556	24,335,941	20,434	5,118,360	129,990	29,454,301	1883	
327	189,769	113,630	24,480,888	20,896	5,351,845	134,526	29,832,733	1884	
228	137,590	114,577	25,252,896	18,722	4,776,238	133,299	30,029,134	1885	
434	164,142	121,144	25,205,714	20,244	5,131,792	141,388	30,337,506	1886	
1,533	408,444	128,293	24,008,484	25,829	5,596,191	154,122	31,604,675	1887	
780	306,140	136,047	27,992,253	28,372	6,014,334	164,419	34,006,587	1888	
945	316,811	140,971	29,486,877	28,133	6,401,921	169,104	35,888,798	1889	
1,347	361,710	159,675	33,761,551	31,879	7,481,664	191,554	41,243,215	1890	
1,497	543,503	163,217	35,481,510	31,676	8,307,268	194,893	43,788,778	1891	
1,309	515,368	157,473	35,812,316	30,306	7,990,058	187,779	43,802,374	1892	
1,336	311,994	153,232	35,346,195	28,212	7,772,462	181,444	43,118,657	1893	
615	114,473	156,354	38,844,366	28,521	8,069,683	184,875	46,914,049	1894	
1,327	268,301	150,192	36,450,192	28,626	8,124,205	178,818	44,574,397	1895	
1,169	221,213	156,891	39,704,784	33,110	9,597,442	190,001	49,302,226	1896	
622	150,858	152,631	39,311,871	31,882	11,330,041	184,513	50,641,912	1897	
455	145,032	174,627	43,500,848	32,265	10,879,218	206,892	54,380,066	1898	
756	236,253	174,922	46,253,158	31,264	9,721,383	206,186	55,974,541	1899	
1,043	562,153	179,409	49,315,762	35,260	11,230,063	214,669	60,545,825	1900	
2,604	1,134,319	172,828	48,543,099	35,910	11,931,505	208,738	60,474,604	1901	
2,463	964,414	193,559	56,256,945	42,611	14,469,366	236,170	70,726,311	1902	
2,935	1,558,252	196,010	61,668,834	56,480	16,976,567	252,490	78,645,401	1903	
3,854	2,616,526	186,827	60,889,703	39,593	15,817,624	226,420	76,707,327	1904	
2,589	1,576,025	182,467	61,883,335	38,236	14,771,746	220,703	76,655,081	1905	
2,425	2,161,342	188,993	64,461,088	40,069	16,592,146	229,062	81,056,234	1906	
2,720	2,476,160	142,417	48,374,390	27,983	13,912,921	170,400	62,287,311	1907*	
3,364	3,173,422	187,024	69,403,774	43,825	20,701,092	230,849	90,104,866	1908	
3,585	3,627,771	188,562	73,253,587	42,262	20,118,214	230,824	93,371,801	1909	
2,139	2,724,103	203,589	80,746,068	43,789	20,572,851	247,378	101,318,919	1910	
1,468	2,424,135	216,798	93,296,282	42,360	20,761,197	259,158	114,057,479	1911	
1,582	2,459,591	209,436	95,220,983	46,981	24,019,806	256,417	119,240,789	1912	

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea going Vessels (except Ferries) employed on the Coasting Trade, distinguishing Steam from Sail, which Arrived

Year	SEA GOING VESSELS.				VESSELS, EXCEPT FERRIES EMPLOYED ON INLAND WATERS.				VESSELS EMPLOYED ON COASTING TRADE.	
	Steam.		Sail		Steam.		Sail		Steam.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1868					17,282	6,385,444	22,832	2,278,060		
1869	No returns given showing the number and tonnage of sea going vessels, steam and sail, arrived at and departed from ports in Canada prior to 1876.				13,165	3,342,142	20,884	2,122,337		
1870					14,356	3,944,028	22,314	2,386,959		
1871					16,862	5,262,574	24,847	2,747,421		
1872					12,720	4,334,180	20,949	2,527,276		
1873					12,594	2,949,199	23,858	2,714,263		
1874					11,645	2,906,867	20,367	2,441,629		
1875					11,421	2,377,241	15,786	1,821,006		
1876	2,993	2,224,782	13,770	3,685,982	11,208	2,187,677	15,376	1,812,758	25,752	6,806,888
1877	3,267	2,604,875	14,493	4,039,947	13,297	2,492,425	15,656	1,953,997	27,395	6,311,298
1878	3,226	2,450,338	14,290	4,234,046	14,401	3,311,237	16,110	2,059,269	26,206	8,371,853
1879	3,170	2,497,847	13,831	3,590,703	14,978	3,658,574	15,862	1,899,688	27,997	9,691,465
1880	3,740	3,274,117	14,630	3,512,597	15,662	4,025,672	18,844	2,765,459	36,437	11,371,401
1881	4,247	4,003,230	16,517	4,101,107	14,337	3,230,701	18,452	2,467,394	34,094	11,823,947
1882	4,802	4,214,914	16,336	3,721,648	15,523	3,169,953	18,959	2,273,367	37,732	12,193,554
1883	5,169	4,232,475	16,339	3,740,302	16,102	3,469,962	17,220	2,327,996	34,553	12,376,598
1884	5,512	4,635,468	16,831	3,848,833	16,457	3,533,194	16,356	2,341,531	33,586	12,156,690
1885	6,085	4,504,861	15,107	3,139,754	15,787	4,402,323	14,172	2,037,774	34,773	12,788,672
1886	5,742	4,759,730	15,629	3,284,841	16,968	3,912,436	13,989	2,012,225	36,435	12,734,162
1887	5,841	4,679,178	20,309	3,683,258	17,983	3,795,834	13,802	1,932,728	36,805	13,163,849
1888	6,535	5,715,346	24,272	3,482,457	17,686	3,885,896	15,810	2,133,609	41,466	14,677,255
1889	6,910	6,040,934	21,634	3,255,667	20,798	4,551,436	15,715	2,206,184	42,336	15,635,515
1890	7,585	6,655,137	23,539	3,673,148	24,437	5,709,053	16,864	2,408,762	50,529	17,499,505
1891	8,410	7,074,399	22,911	3,620,797	23,049	5,859,280	14,959	2,248,172	58,047	19,651,689
1892	8,259	6,962,515	22,702	3,790,459	21,595	5,786,649	12,787	2,152,822	58,640	19,946,565
1893	7,818	6,961,144	19,729	3,647,467	23,570	5,939,407	12,064	1,991,516	59,032	19,863,455
1894	8,172	7,336,229	20,168	3,944,316	26,173	7,163,587	11,495	1,908,958	61,146	21,663,471
1895	9,239	7,553,813	18,637	3,423,016	22,934	6,437,329	9,479	1,686,805	60,375	20,864,874
1896	10,758	8,188,520	19,044	3,270,304	23,714	8,338,473	11,468	2,073,176	66,494	22,514,499
1897	9,780	8,727,480	17,314	3,283,500	22,615	9,403,884	10,680	1,959,069	64,102	21,977,406
1898	10,287	9,607,834	17,500	2,977,651	25,476	10,075,753	10,784	2,084,878	76,246	23,820,468
1899	10,424	10,487,724	16,697	2,749,330	29,492	10,176,221	10,204	2,006,835	75,313	24,315,688
1900	11,725	11,477,309	16,821	2,697,812	31,253	10,320,847	11,641	2,418,127	78,980	27,936,359
1901	12,489	11,973,396	14,216	2,569,666	31,691	9,452,953	9,436	2,033,793	81,128	28,119,533
1902	12,926	12,218,099	17,380	2,513,389	35,842	13,036,872	11,565	2,257,044	92,944	33,480,597
1903	12,413	13,343,733	15,919	2,497,442	49,253	15,079,589	12,141	2,734,279	101,700	38,277,444
1904	12,539	13,593,451	17,505	2,323,254	31,280	13,087,965	10,346	2,287,535	97,339	38,629,705
1905	12,143	13,308,267	15,654	2,280,188	30,347	13,799,225	11,846	2,890,140	95,587	38,036,744
1906	13,297	14,539,289	16,699	2,304,140	33,252	15,197,412	11,919	2,691,331	100,097	39,448,341
1907	10,412	12,388,889	10,063	1,515,985	27,012	12,912,115	12,918	3,778,902	74,710	27,597,968
1908	15,076	17,500,837	14,728	1,990,434	32,851	17,320,500	12,957	2,763,260	104,527	42,856,730
1909	16,182	17,806,086	14,000	1,959,790	33,348	18,924,727	10,189	2,011,000	108,083	45,120,552
1910	15,849	18,771,366	13,935	2,032,947	33,574	21,275,553	12,707	2,488,125	121,031	47,222,053
1911	15,858	20,362,689	14,086	1,934,497	36,056	22,183,325	11,432	2,949,034	132,909	56,834,193
1912	18,199	22,744,691	14,667	1,844,914	35,957	26,018,767	11,291	2,364,755	132,994	57,589,486

9 months.

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trading on the Lakes and Rivers between Canada and the United States and Vessels at and Departed from Canadian Ports during each Fiscal Year 1868 to 1912, inclusive.

IN COASTING TRADE		RECAPITULATION - TOTAL VESSELS, STEAM AND SAIL						FISCAL YEAR
Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Totals.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
								1868
								1869
								1870
showing vessels em-								1871
ing trade prior to 1876								1872
								1873
								1874
								1875
35,823	3,494,051	39,953	11,219,347	64,969	8,992,791	104,922	20,212,138	1876
35,429	2,657,564	43,959	11,408,598	65,578	8,651,508	109,537	20,060,106	1877
34,840	2,675,808	43,833	14,133,428	65,240	8,969,123	109,073	23,102,551	1878
32,516	2,375,218	46,145	15,847,886	62,209	7,865,609	108,354	23,713,495	1879
34,056	2,681,612	55,839	18,671,190	67,530	8,959,668	123,369	27,630,858	1880
39,643	3,292,819	52,678	19,057,878	74,612	9,861,320	127,290	28,919,198	1881
38,034	2,597,510	58,057	19,578,421	73,329	8,592,525	131,386	28,170,946	1882
40,607	3,306,968	55,824	20,079,035	74,166	9,375,266	129,990	29,454,301	1883
45,784	3,317,017	55,555	20,325,352	78,971	9,507,381	134,526	29,832,733	1884
47,375	3,155,750	56,645	21,695,856	76,654	8,333,278	133,299	30,029,134	1885
52,625	3,634,112	59,145	21,406,328	82,243	8,931,178	141,388	30,337,506	1886
59,382	4,349,837	60,629	21,638,852	93,493	9,965,823	154,122	31,604,675	1887
58,650	4,112,024	65,687	24,278,497	98,732	9,728,090	164,419	34,006,587	1888
61,711	4,199,062	70,044	26,227,885	99,060	9,660,913	169,104	35,888,798	1889
68,600	5,297,610	82,551	29,863,695	109,003	11,379,520	191,554	41,243,215	1890
67,517	5,334,441	89,506	32,585,368	105,387	11,203,410	194,893	43,788,778	1891
63,796	5,163,364	88,494	32,695,729	99,285	11,106,645	187,779	43,802,374	1892
59,231	4,715,668	90,420	32,764,006	91,024	10,354,651	181,444	43,118,657	1893
57,723	4,897,497	95,491	36,163,278	89,384	10,750,771	184,877	46,914,049	1894
58,154	4,608,560	92,548	34,856,016	86,270	9,718,381	178,818	44,574,397	1895
58,523	4,917,254	100,966	39,041,492	89,035	10,260,734	190,001	49,302,226	1896
60,022	5,290,573	96,497	40,108,770	88,016	10,533,142	184,513	50,641,912	1897
66,599	5,813,482	112,009	43,504,055	94,883	10,876,011	206,892	54,380,066	1898
64,056	6,238,742	115,229	44,979,634	90,957	10,994,907	206,186	55,974,541	1899
64,249	5,695,371	121,958	49,734,515	92,711	10,811,310	214,669	60,545,825	1900
59,778	6,325,263	125,308	49,545,882	83,430	10,928,722	208,738	60,474,604	1901
65,513	7,220,400	141,712	58,735,478	94,458	11,990,833	236,170	70,726,311	1902
61,064	6,712,914	163,366	66,790,766	89,124	11,944,635	252,490	78,645,401	1903
57,411	6,875,417	141,158	65,221,121	85,262	11,486,206	226,420	76,707,327	1904
55,126	6,340,517	138,077	65,144,236	82,626	11,510,845	229,703	76,655,081	1905
53,978	6,875,721	146,556	69,185,942	82,506	11,871,192	229,662	81,056,234	1906
35,285	4,093,452	112,134	52,898,972	58,266	9,388,339	170,400	62,287,311	1907*
50,710	7,673,105	152,454	77,678,067	78,395	12,426,799	230,849	90,104,866	1908
49,022	7,549,646	157,613	81,851,365	73,211	11,520,436	230,824	93,371,801	1909
50,282	9,528,875	170,454	87,268,972	76,924	14,049,947	247,378	101,318,919	1910
48,817	9,793,741	184,823	99,380,207	74,335	14,677,272	259,158	114,057,479	1911
43,309	8,678,176	187,150	106,352,944	69,267	12,887,845	256,417	119,240,789	1912

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STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels Entered at

NATIONALITY.	1910.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Canadian.	5,227	1,668,121	5,630	1,830,240	10,857	3,498,361	5,076	1,625,334
British.. . . .	3,005	6,166,595	2,775	4,872,114	5,780	11,038,709	3,786	7,207,571
Austrian.....	4	9,974	4	9,994	8	19,968	7	16,912
Belgian.. . . .							1	2,972
Chilian.....	3	5,572	4	8,028	7	13,600	4	5,798
Danish.....	39	56,769	53	75,020	92	131,789	27	36,769
Dutch.. . . .	9	20,555	9	20,576	18	41,130	7	21,010
French.....	280	67,823	304	69,695	584	137,518	219	51,539
German	85	223,043	53	138,514	138	361,557	65	194,038
Italian	17	27,819	16	24,670	33	52,489	8	9,566
Japanese.....	38	151,555	38	151,848	76	303,403	76	283,962
Mexican.....								
Norwegian	564	831,421	613	899,220	1,177	1,730,641	558	862,458
Portuguese.	1	63	1	63	2	126	3	525
Russian.	18	7,595	21	13,256	39	20,851	22	17,313
Spanish.	2	1,987	4	5,936	6	7,923	6	14,059
Swedish	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	2,684
United States.	5,716	1,711,708	5,251	1,734,540	10,967	3,446,248	5,366	1,564,890
Uruguayan.....							1	1,939
Totals	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	29,784	20,804,313	15,235	11,919,339

* Included with Norway prior to 1911.

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and Cleared from Canadian Ports during each Fiscal Year 1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.				1912.					
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
5,531	1,716,664	10,607	3,341,998	5,300	2,263,071	5,666	2,355,092	10,966	4,618,163
3,084	5,504,766	6,870	12,712,337	3,534	7,179,705	3,232	6,163,224	6,766	13,342,929
5	12,080	12	28,992	2	7,068	2	7,068	4	14,136
.....	.....	1	2,972	4	14,398	9	27,611	13	42,009
4	7,176	8	12,974	1	2,087	1	2,087	2	4,174
33	45,891	60	82,660	50	65,214	41	51,117	91	116,531
7	18,651	14	39,661	7	11,078	6	8,604	13	19,682
205	44,817	424	96,356	218	51,456	207	47,280	425	98,736
54	171,264	119	365,302	67	195,554	55	141,884	122	337,438
9	10,805	17	20,371	9	9,218	12	12,826	21	22,044
77	299,039	153	583,001	111	405,435	112	405,363	223	810,798
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	136	.....	.....	1	136
567	893,916	1,125	1,756,374	490	745,717	506	768,835	996	1,514,552
4	830	7	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	13,844	37	31,157	18	17,053	24	24,370	42	41,423
8	18,185	14	32,244	5	8,459	5	8,459	10	16,918
3	1,084	6	3,768	4	5,172	4	5,484	8	10,656
5,103	1,618,835	10,469	3,183,725	6,821	1,787,370	6,341	1,790,172	13,162	3,577,542
.....	.....	1	1,939	.....	.....	1	1,938	1	1,938
14,709	10,377,847	29,944	22,297,186	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	32,866	24,589,605

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of British (including Canadian) and Canadian Ports during each Fiscal

NATIONALITY.	1910.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
British and Canadian—								
Steam.	4,473	7,337,581	4,339	6,157,449	8,812	13,493,030	5,035	8,326,226
Sail.	3,759	499,135	4,066	544,905	7,825	1,044,040	3,827	506,679
Totals.....	8,232	7,834,716	8,405	6,702,354	16,637	14,537,070	8,862	8,832,905
Foreign—								
Steam.	3,736	2,608,849	3,301	2,669,487	7,037	5,278,336	3,229	2,645,484
Sail.	3,040	507,035	3,070	481,872	6,110	988,907	3,153	449,950
Totals.....	6,776	3,115,884	6,371	3,151,359	13,147	6,267,243	6,383	3,095,434
Totals—								
Steam.	8,209	9,944,430	7,640	8,826,936	15,849	18,771,366	8,255	10,971,710
Sail.	6,799	1,006,170	7,136	1,026,777	13,935	2,032,947	6,980	947,629
Totals.....	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	29,784	20,804,313	15,235	11,919,339

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Foreign Sea-going Vessels (both Steam and Sail) Entered at and Cleared from
Year 1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.					1912.				
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
4,576	6,669,591	9,611	14,995,817	5,473	9,029,266	5,460	8,075,757	10,933	17,105,023
4,039	551,839	7,866	1,058,518	3,361	413,510	3,438	442,559	6,799	856,069
8,615	7,221,430	17,477	16,054,335	8,834	9,442,776	8,898	8,518,316	17,732	17,961,092
3,027	2,721,388	6,247	5,366,872	3,774	2,825,529	3,492	2,814,139	7,265	5,639,668
3,067	435,029	6,220	875,979	4,034	499,886	3,834	488,959	7,868	988,845
6,094	3,156,417	12,467	6,242,851	7,808	3,325,415	7,326	3,303,098	15,134	6,628,513
7,603	9,390,979	15,858	20,362,689	9,247	11,854,795	8,952	10,889,896	18,199	22,744,691
7,106	986,868	14,086	1,934,497	7,395	913,396	7,272	931,518	14,667	1,844,914
14,709	10,377,847	29,944	22,297,186	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	32,866	24,589,605

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels (both Steam during each Fiscal Year

PORTS.	1910.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Bathurst, N.B.—								
Steam	5	8,019	8	15,807	13	23,826	.....	.....
Sail	5	2,513	9	2,821	14	5,334	1	797
Totals.....	10	10,532	17	18,628	27	29,160	1	797
Bridgewater, N.S.—								
Steam.....	2	4,493	3	4,983	5	9,476	2	3,193
Sail	39	19,895	80	30,020	119	49,915	39	21,103
Totals.....	41	24,388	83	35,003	124	59,391	41	24,296
Campbellton, N.B.—								
Steam	14	22,684	17	26,714	31	49,398	5	9,659
Sail	9	2,111	30	20,295	39	22,406	3	813
Totals.....	23	24,795	47	47,009	70	71,804	8	10,472
Campo Bello, N.B.—								
Steam.....	615	42,377	62	8,601	677	50,978	400	17,801
Sail	110	1,127	83	748	193	1,875	19	124
Totals.....	725	43,504	145	9,349	870	52,853	419	17,925
Canso, N.S.—								
Steam.....	1	1,722	2	2,706	3	4,428	29	2,902
Sail	366	31,735	385	33,619	751	65,354	467	41,436
Totals.....	367	33,457	387	36,325	754	69,782	496	44,398
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—								
Steam.....	35	39,295	63	50,969	98	90,264	37	40,979
Sail	43	6,134	30	1,912	73	8,046	43	7,347
Totals	78	45,429	93	52,881	171	98,310	80	48,326
Chatham, N.B.—								
Steam	38	59,097	38	64,683	76	123,780	32	59,493
Sail	13	5,320	23	9,445	36	14,765	10	5,597
Totals.....	51	64,417	61	74,128	112	138,545	42	65,090
Dalhousie, N.B.—								
Steam	7	12,704	19	34,929	26	47,633	12	18,816
Sail	24	18,815	11	5,261	35	24,076	18	18,069
Totals	31	31,519	30	40,190	61	71,709	30	36,885
Halifax, N.S.—								
Steam.....	527	1,145,429	495	1,063,117	1,022	2,208,546	527	1,227,857
Sail	537	75,757	593	58,160	1,130	133,917	586	58,601
Totals.....	1,064	1,221,186	1,088	1,121,277	2,152	2,342,463	1,113	1,285,858
Hillsboro, N.B.—								
Steam.....	38	27,080	38	27,080	76	54,160	34	23,643
Sail	21	7,911	21	7,911	42	15,822	18	5,200
Totals.....	59	34,991	59	34,991	118	69,982	52	28,843

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and Sail) Entered at and Cleared from the Principal Ports in Canada
1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.				1912.					
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
5	9,442	5	9,442	4	7,271	6	8,521	10	15,792
5	1,288	6	2,085	3	1,430	7	1,676	10	3,106
10	10,730	11	11,527	7	8,701	13	10,197	20	18,898
105	38,129	144	59,232	26	17,482	54	26,568	80	44,050
105	38,129	146	62,425	27	19,056	68	31,268	95	50,324
19	30,455	24	40,114	16	27,384	27	37,395	43	64,779
21	13,815	24	14,628	8	3,075	23	15,099	31	18,174
40	44,270	48	54,742	24	30,459	50	52,494	74	82,953
176	22,393	576	40,194	553	46,348	148	24,723	701	71,076
31	450	50	574	184	23,066	52	614	236	23,680
207	22,843	626	40,768	737	69,414	200	25,342	937	94,756
32	3,468	61	6,430	18	2,070	18	2,016	36	4,086
504	46,358	971	87,794	324	26,125	317	28,029	641	54,154
536	49,826	1,032	94,224	342	28,195	335	30,045	677	58,240
70	83,789	107	124,768	35	39,104	72	86,112	107	125,216
30	2,074	73	9,421	31	6,396	22	1,164	53	7,560
100	85,863	180	134,189	66	45,500	94	87,276	160	132,776
40	74,420	72	133,913	23	12,228	34	55,197	57	97,425
20	7,365	30	12,962	9	4,516	25	7,681	34	12,197
60	81,785	102	146,875	32	46,744	59	62,878	91	109,622
23	40,820	35	59,636	13	23,959	25	42,863	38	66,822
20	9,961	38	28,030	15	16,285	11	7,510	26	23,795
43	50,781	73	87,666	28	40,244	36	50,373	64	90,617
520	1,144,146	1,047	2,472,003	608	1,466,092	609	1,573,914	1,217	2,974,006
583	49,025	1,169	1,070,02	502	74,280	625	68,240	1,127	137,520
1,103	1,193,171	2,216	2,479,029	1,110	1,474,372	1,234	1,637,163	2,344	3,111,535
34	23,643	68	47,286	27	19,092	27	19,092	54	38,184
15	5,239	33	10,439	12	7,081	12	7,081	24	14,162
49	28,882	101	57,725	39	26,173	39	26,173	78	52,346

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels (both Steam

PORTS.	1910.							
	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Ladysmith, B.C.								
Steam	224	72,387	178	58,669	402	131,056	217	61,427
Sail	72	29,465	29	16,245	101	45,710	72	24,951
Totals.	296	101,852	207	74,914	503	176,766	289	86,378
Liverpool, N.S.								
Steam	21	11,267	23	14,470	44	25,737	16	516
Sail	262	21,996	297	27,470	559	49,466	251	23,012
Totals.	283	33,263	320	41,940	603	75,203	267	23,528
Louisburg, N.S.—								
Steam	Included with "North Sydney" in 1910.						100	142,206
Sail							181	13,861
Totals.							281	156,067
Lunenburg, N.S.—								
Steam	1	16	1	16	2	32		
Sail	261	23,272	279	24,589	540	47,861	259	25,695
Totals.	262	23,288	280	24,605	542	47,893	259	25,695
Montreal, Que.—								
Steam	392	1,453,191	387	1,436,498	779	2,889,689	428	1,657,394
Sail	5	3,274	1	795	6	4,069	3	3,976
Totals.	397	1,456,465	388	1,437,293	785	2,893,758	431	1,661,370
Nanaimo, B.C.—								
Steam	311	271,988	526	347,480	837	619,468	253	265,848
Sail	70	26,588	124	38,730	194	65,318	85	31,668
Totals.	381	298,576	650	386,210	1,031	684,786	338	297,516
Newcastle, N.B.—								
Steam	5	7,015	7	10,838	12	17,853	6	9,960
Sail	12	8,014	22	9,883	34	17,897	8	4,514
Totals.	17	15,029	29	20,721	46	35,750	14	14,474
New Westminster, B.C.								
Steam	58	13,396	59	48,819	117	72,215	49	22,050
Sail	12	2,669	9	4,696	21	7,365	5	3,575
Totals.	70	26,065	68	53,515	138	79,580	54	25,625
North Head, N.B.—								
Steam	160	27,928	152	25,105	312	53,033	157	23,184
Sail	176	5,731	142	3,816	318	9,547	20	587
Totals.	336	33,659	294	28,921	630	62,580	177	23,771
North Sydney, N.S.—								
Steam	391	192,410	390	222,789	781	415,199	371	170,813
Sail	544	59,288	377	42,677	921	101,965	725	100,150
Totals.	935	251,698	767	265,466	1,702	517,164	1,096	270,963

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and Sail) Entered and Cleared from the Principal Ports, &c. —*Continued.*

1911.						1912.			
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared		Totals.	
No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
193	45,319	410	106,746	204	46,646	182	48,607	386	95,253
43	21,034	115	45,985	72	26,860	39	18,440	111	45,300
236	66,353	525	152,731	276	73,506	221	67,047	497	140,553
25	6,287	41	6,803	44	5,661	49	10,794	93	16,455
267	24,745	518	47,757	330	28,257	349	32,243	679	60,500
292	31,032	559	54,560	374	33,918	398	43,037	772	76,955
121	180,828	221	323,034	146	210,999	154	229,368	300	440,367
184	14,071	365	27,932	224	18,882	231	19,422	455	38,304
305	194,899	586	350,966	370	229,881	385	248,790	755	478,671
267	25,178	526	50,873	355	28,449	379	28,483	734	56,932
267	25,178	526	50,873	356	28,460	380	28,494	736	56,954
404	1,607,716	832	3,265,110	424	1,701,980	412	1,676,027	836	3,378,007
1	1,621	4	5,597	1	710	8	7,234	9	7,944
405	1,609,337	836	3,270,707	425	1,702,690	420	1,683,261	845	3,385,951
496	352,777	749	618,625	229	213,145	402	301,029	631	514,174
128	38,992	213	70,660	91	29,979	101	32,212	192	62,191
624	391,769	962	689,285	320	243,124	503	333,241	823	576,365
11	17,958	17	27,918	8	13,155	12	20,644	20	33,797
19	6,744	27	11,258	7	4,715	18	7,226	25	11,944
30	24,702	44	39,176	15	17,871	30	27,870	45	45,741
31	19,436	80	41,486	60	17,993	41	15,612	101	33,605
7	5,957	12	9,532	4	3,740	3	3,762	7	7,502
38	25,393	92	51,018	64	21,733	44	19,374	108	41,107
157	22,065	312	45,247	150	25,384	151	26,679	301	52,063
8	188	28	775	20	687	21	412	41	1,099
165	22,253	340	46,024	170	26,071	172	27,091	342	53,162
266	152,419	637	323,232	317	200,453	403	212,434	720	412,887
411	30,918	1,136	131,068	617	56,930	319	41,471	936	98,401
677	183,337	1,773	454,300	934	257,383	722	253,905	1,656	511,288

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea going Vessels (both Steam

1910.

PORTS.	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Parrsboro, N.S.								
Steam	3	5,464	33	39,458	36	44,922	43	25,879
Sail	169	58,850	132	33,620	301	92,470	100	21,174
Totals	172	64,314	185	73,078	357	137,392	143	47,053
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.								
Steam	32	33,438	30	31,735	62	65,173	36	35,201
Sail	113	13,271	114	14,410	227	27,681	156	17,820
Totals	145	46,709	144	46,145	289	92,854	191	53,021
Port Simpson, B.C.—								
Steam	52	36,275	49	30,723	101	66,998	44	28,843
Sail							4	212
Totals	52	36,275	49	30,723	101	66,998	48	29,055
Prince Rupert, B.C.—								
Steam	201	163,756	206	170,129	407	333,885	255	251,468
Sail							6	3,682
Totals	201	163,756	206	170,129	407	333,885	261	255,150
Quebec, Que.—								
Steam	330	1,360,815	137	500,760	467	1,861,575	371	1,851,678
Sail	20	5,946	12	2,647	32	8,593	1	52
Totals	350	1,366,761	149	503,407	499	1,870,168	372	1,851,730
Rimouski, Que.								
Steam	9	18,127	9	18,127	18	36,254	26	36,859
Sail	7	6,867	7	6,867	14	13,734	6	5,804
Totals	16	24,994	16	24,994	32	49,988	32	42,663
St. Andrews, N.B.—								
Steam	576	24,831	455	29,847	1,031	50,678	544	29,874
Sail	36	4,309	25	1,299	61	5,608	278	5,211
Totals	612	25,140	480	31,146	1,092	56,286	822	35,085
St. John, N.B.—								
Steam	395	1,159,897	306	672,197	701	1,832,094	364	1,174,496
Sail	823	106,637	864	103,518	1,687	210,155	855	57,864
Totals	1,218	1,266,534	1,170	775,715	2,388	2,042,249	1,219	1,232,360
St. Martins, N.B.—								
Steam	35	2,765	35	2,765	70	5,530	28	1,626
Sail	64	25,000	62	26,781	126	32,877	46	17,280
Totals	99	28,861	97	29,546	196	38,407	74	18,906
St. Stephens, N.B.—								
Steam	229	13,294	224	12,469	453	25,763	263	17,023
Sail	38	3,481	33	3,256	71	6,737	27	2,472
Totals	267	16,775	257	15,725	524	32,500	290	19,495

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

and Sail) Entered at and Cleared from Principal Ports, &c.—*Continued.*

1911.				1912.					
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
42	25,783	8	51,662	75	53,881	76	54,801	151	108,682
106	24,544	206	45,718	71	14,417	114	25,177	185	39,594
148	50,327	291	97,380	146	68,298	190	79,978	336	148,276
33	34,606	68	69,807	32	33,770	32	33,335	64	67,105
174	18,627	330	36,447	125	13,904	101	11,649	226	25,553
207	53,233	398	106,254	157	47,674	133	44,984	290	92,658
49	32,114	93	60,957	66	42,565	69	43,997	135	86,562
3	164	7	376	3	15	1	11	4	26
52	32,278	100	61,333	69	42,586	70	44,008	139	86,588
240	206,919	495	458,389	266	259,219	270	256,855	536	516,074
5	3,292	11	6,974	13	13,825	13	13,075	26	26,900
245	210,211	506	465,361	279	273,044	283	269,930	562	542,974
117	588,545	488	2,440,223	360	1,618,659	150	703,884	510	2,322,543
10	1,224	11	1,276	9	521	9	781	18	1,302
127	589,769	499	2,441,499	369	1,619,180	159	704,665	528	2,323,845
28	39,210	54	76,069	15	22,657	15	22,657	30	45,314
4	3,453	10	9,257	4	3,737	4	3,737	8	7,474
32	42,663	64	85,326	19	26,394	19	26,394	38	52,788
479	35,835	1,023	65,709	319	31,066	377	39,425	696	70,491
248	3,605	526	8,816	531	13,495	397	6,980	928	20,475
727	39,446	1,549	74,525	850	44,561	774	46,405	1,624	90,966
342	858,593	706	2,033,089	387	1,106,290	306	758,630	693	1,864,920
791	77,229	1,646	135,093	872	67,448	877	80,057	1,749	147,505
1,133	935,822	2,352	2,168,182	1,259	1,173,738	1,183	838,687	2,442	2,012,425
24	1,307	52	2,933	32	2,580	32	2,528	64	5,108
39	16,109	85	33,389	61	24,933	52	23,602	113	48,535
63	17,416	137	36,322	93	27,513	84	26,130	177	53,643
259	16,540	522	33,563	290	20,703	283	22,160	573	42,863
25	2,223	52	4,695	22	3,628	21	3,149	43	6,777
284	18,763	574	38,258	312	24,231	304	25,309	616	49,640

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels (both Steam

PORTS.	1910.						Entered.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.			
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Shelburne, N.S. —								
Steam	2	1,372	1	686	3	2,058		
Sail	277	21,159	110	8,754	387	29,913	98	7,374
Totals.....	279	22,531	111	9,440	390	31,971	98	7,374
Sydney, N.S. —								
Steam	385	494,174	409	531,282	794	1,025,456	280	419,106
Sail	188	14,557	404	26,417	592	40,974	42	6,894
Totals.....	573	508,731	813	557,699	1,386	1,066,430	322	426,000
Three Rivers, Que. —								
Steam	34	79,492	34	79,492	68	158,984	32	77,29
Sail								
Totals.....	34	79,492	34	79,492	68	158,984	32	77,291
Union Bay, B.C. —								
Steam	79	142,946	78	167,172	157	310,118	82	134,266
Sail	2	364	3	1,627	5	1,991	5	2,746
Totals.....	81	143,310	81	168,799	162	312,109	87	137,012
Vancouver, B.C. —								
Steam	1,455	1,517,413	1,682	1,402,076	3,137	2,919,489	1,218	1,480,218
Sail.....	100	48,605	78	57,792	178	106,397	109	29,227
Totals.....	1,555	1,566,018	1,760	1,459,868	3,315	3,025,886	1,327	1,509,445
Victoria, B.C. —								
Steam	971	1,224,362	952	1,365,886	1,923	2,590,248	1,098	1,305,641
Sail....	24	11,222	36	11,082	60	22,304	44	17,249
Totals..	995	1,235,584	988	1,376,968	1,983	2,612,552	1,142	1,322,890
Windsor, N.S. —								
Steam	20	13,207	24	16,744	44	29,951	22	15,504
Sail.....	164	123,504	178	128,124	342	251,628	145	121,464
Totals..	184	136,711	202	144,868	386	281,579	167	136,968
Yarmouth, N.S. —								
Steam	174	123,069	175	110,540	349	233,609	168	121,731
Sail	441	52,636	370	39,132	811	91,768	397	40,006
Totals. .	615	175,705	545	149,672	1,160	325,377	565	161,737
Other ports —								
Steam	382	111,235	313	180,575	695	291,810	707	207,205
Sail.....	1,752	157,051	2,163	222,358	3,915	379,409	1,848	200,622
Totals.....	2,134	268,286	2,476	402,933	4,610	671,219	2,555	407,827
Total ports —								
Steam	8,209	9,944,430	7,640	8,826,936	15,849	18,771,366	8,255	10,971,710
Sail.....	6,799	1,006,170	7,136	1,026,777	13,935	2,032,947	6,980	947,629
Totals.....	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	29,784	20,804,313	15,235	11,919,339

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

and Sail) Entered and Cleared from Principal Ports, &c.—*Concluded.*

1911.				1912.					
Cleared.		Totals.		Entered.		Cleared.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.
114	9,132	212	16,506	2 83	34 6,231	95	7,626	2 178	34 13,857
114	9,132	212	16,506	85	6,265	95	7,626	180	13,891
271 286	368,341 19,825	551 328	787,447 26,719	228 13	384,106 1,328	210 257	330,765 17,069	438 270	714,871 18,397
557	388,166	879	814,166	241	385,434	467	347,834	708	733,268
32	77,291	64	154,582	32	76,344	32	76,344	64	152,688
32	77,291	64	154,582	32	76,344	32	76,344	64	152,688
93 3	194,223 1,473	175 8	328,489 4,219	74 7	141,790 6,498	82 6	183,002 5,108	156 13	324,792 11,606
96	195,696	183	332,708	81	148,288	88	188,110	169	336,398
1,108 100	924,649 86,009	2,326 209	2,404,867 115,236	2,109 7	1,871,868 12,978	2,083 7	1,864,352 9,911	4,192 14	3,736,220 22,889
1,203	1,010,658	2,535	2,520,103	2,116	1,884,846	2,090	1,874,263	4,206	3,759,109
1,063 44	1,737,528 22,333	2,161 88	3,043,169 39,582	1,386 71	1,859,973 14,129	1,309 68	1,731,996 16,753	2,695 139	3,591,969 30,882
1,107	1,759,861	2,249	3,082,751	1,457	1,874,102	1,377	1,748,749	2,834	3,622,851
24 180	16,907 135,399	46 325	32,411 256,863	28 134	15,489 125,935	38 175	22,152 140,512	66 309	37,641 266,447
204	152,306	371	289,274	162	141,424	213	162,664	375	304,088
176 395	132,805 22,159	344 792	254,536 62,165	165 388	115,076 35,293	403 178	123,686 41,985	568 506	238,782 77,278
571	154,964	1,136	316,701	553	150,389	581	165,671	1,134	316,060
602 1,910	262,402 196,916	1,309 3,758	469,607 397,538	500 2,146	154,158 176,133	398 2,281	223,584 174,760	898 4,427	377,742 350,893
2,512	459,318	5,067	867,145	2,646	330,291	2,679	398,344	5,325	728,635
7,603 7,106	9,390,979 986,868	15,858 14,086	20,362,689 1,934,497	9,247 7,395	11,854,795 913,396	8,952 7,272	10,889,896 931,518	18,199 14,667	22,744,691 1,844,914
14,709	10,377,847	29,944	22,297,186	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	32,866	24,589,605

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels (both Steam and Sail) Trading which Arrived at and Departed from Canadian Ports

1910.								
NATIONALITY.	Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.	
	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
Canadian—								
Steam.	8,199	6,382,322	7,816	5,377,434	16,015	11,759,756	9,143	6,858,526
Sail	911	220,030	852	202,387	1,763	422,417	919	244,974
Totals.	9,110	6,602,352	8,668	5,579,821	17,778	12,182,173	10,062	7,083,500
United States								
Steam.....	8,692	4,495,328	8,867	5,020,469	17,559	9,515,797	9,344	4,822,578
Sail..	5,117	986,679	5,827	1,079,029	10,944	2,065,708	4,414	1,380,234
Totals.....	13,809	5,482,007	14,694	6,099,498	28,503	11,581,505	13,758	6,202,802
Total —								
Steam.. . . .	16,891	10,877,650	16,683	10,397,903	33,574	21,275,553	18,487	11,660,794
Sail..	6,028	1,266,709	6,679	1,281,416	12,707	2,488,125	5,333	1,625,198
Totals.. . . .	22,919	12,084,359	23,362	11,679,319	46,281	23,763,678	23,820	13,286,102

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

on the Lakes and Rivers between Canada and the United States, not including Ferries,
during each Fiscal Year 1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.					1912.				
Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
8,102	5,718,282	17,245	12,556,608	7,667	6,872,839	7,295	5,929,860	14,962	12,802,699
899	236,566	1,818	481,540	969	340,531	1,052	308,590	2,021	649,121
9,001	5,954,848	19,063	13,038,148	8,636	7,213,370	8,347	6,238,450	16,983	13,451,820
9,467	4,804,139	18,811	9,626,717	10,346	6,458,095	10,649	6,757,973	20,995	13,216,068
5,200	1,087,270	9,614	2,467,494	4,253	825,450	5,017	890,184	9,270	1,715,634
14,667	5,891,409	28,425	12,094,211	14,599	7,283,545	15,666	7,648,157	30,265	14,931,702
17,569	10,522,421	36,056	22,183,325	18,013	13,330,934	17,944	12,687,833	35,957	26,018,767
6,099	1,323,836	11,432	2,949,034	5,222	1,165,981	6,069	1,198,774	11,291	2,364,755
23,668	11,846,257	47,488	25,132,359	23,235	14,496,915	24,013	13,886,607	47,248	28,383,522

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels (both Steam and Sail)
Canadian Ports during each Fiscal

NATIONALITY.	1910.							
	Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.
British and Canadian								
Steam.	62,753	23,816,666	56,533	20,791,115	119,286	44,607,781	68,236	28,205,713
Sail.	24,837	4,725,048	25,051	4,693,996	49,888	9,419,044	24,447	4,889,332
Totals	87,590	28,541,714	81,584	25,485,111	169,174	54,026,825	92,683	33,095,045
Foreign—								
Steam.	941	1,313,807	804	1,300,465	1,745	2,614,272	673	1,170,018
Sail.	175	56,733	219	53,098	394	109,831	46	15,606
Totals.	1,116	1,370,540	1,023	1,353,563	2,139	2,724,103	719	1,185,624
Totals -								
Steam.	63,694	25,130,473	57,337	22,091,580	121,031	47,222,053	68,909	29,375,731
Sail.	25,012	4,781,781	25,270	4,747,094	50,282	9,528,875	24,493	4,904,938
Totals.	88,706	29,912,254	82,607	26,838,674	171,313	56,750,928	93,402	34,280,669

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10c

Employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, which Arrived at and Departed from Year 1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.				1912.					
Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
63,330	26,250,090	131,566	54,455,803	68,841	29,467,280	62,828	25,743,368	131,669	55,210,648
24,245	4,858,664	48,692	9,747,996	21,566	4,289,056	21,486	4,308,367	43,052	8,597,423
87,575	31,108,754	180,258	64,203,799	90,407	33,756,336	84,314	30,051,735	174,721	63,808,071
670	1,208,372	1,343	2,378,390	669	1,175,516	656	1,203,322	1,325	2,378,838
79	30,139	125	45,745	106	43,824	151	36,929	257	80,753
749	1,238,511	1,468	2,424,135	775	1,219,340	807	1,240,251	1,582	2,459,591
64,000	27,458,462	132,909	56,834,193	69,510	30,642,796	63,484	26,946,690	132,994	57,589,486
24,324	4,888,803	48,817	9,793,741	21,672	4,332,880	21,637	4,345,296	43,309	8,678,176
88,324	32,347,265	181,726	66,627,934	91,182	34,975,676	85,121	31,291,986	176,303	66,267,662

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

RECAPITUL

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, including those Employed on Ports during each Fiscal

1910.								
NATIONALITY.	Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.	
	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels	Tons Register.
Sea-going Vessels--								
British and Canadian	8,232	7,834,716	8,405	6,702,354	16,637	14,537,070	8,862	8,822,965
Foreign.....	6,776	3,115,884	6,371	3,151,359	13,147	6,267,243	6,373	3,086,434
Totals	15,008	10,950,600	14,776	9,853,713	29,784	20,804,313	15,235	11,909,399
Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and the United States--								
Canadian.....	9,110	6,602,352	8,668	5,579,821	17,778	12,182,173	10,062	7,083,500
United States	13,809	5,482,007	14,694	6,099,493	28,503	11,581,505	13,758	6,202,802
Totals	22,919	12,084,359	23,362	11,679,319	46,281	23,763,678	23,820	13,286,102
Vessels employed in the coasting trade--								
British and Canadian	87,590	23,511,714	81,584	25,485,111	169,174	54,026,825	92,683	33,095,945
Foreign.....	1,116	1,370,540	1,023	1,353,563	2,139	2,724,103	719	1,185,624
Totals	88,706	29,912,254	82,607	26,838,674	171,313	56,750,928	93,402	34,281,569
Re-employment--								
British and Canadian	104,932	42,978,782	98,657	37,767,286	203,589	80,746,068	111,607	49,011,250
Foreign.....	21,701	9,968,431	22,088	10,604,420	43,789	20,572,851	20,850	10,474,800
Totals	126,633	52,947,213	120,745	48,371,706	247,378	101,318,919	132,451	59,486,110

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L A T I O N.

Inland Waters, not including Ferries, which Arrived at and Departed from Canadian
Year 1910, 1911 and 1912.

1911.				1912.					
Departed.		Totals.		Arrived.		Departed.		Totals.	
No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
8,615	7,221,430	17,477	16,054,335	8,834	9,442,776	8,898	8,518,316	17,732	17,961,092
6,094	3,156,417	12,467	6,242,851	7,808	3,325,415	7,326	3,303,098	15,134	6,628,513
14,709	10,377,847	29,944	22,297,186	16,642	12,768,191	16,224	11,821,414	32,866	24,589,605
9,001	5,954,848	19,063	13,038,148	8,636	7,213,370	8,347	6,238,450	16,983	13,451,820
14,667	5,891,409	28,425	12,094,211	14,599	7,283,545	15,666	7,648,157	30,265	14,931,702
23,668	11,846,257	47,488	25,132,359	23,235	14,496,915	24,013	13,886,607	47,248	28,383,522
87,575	31,108,754	180,258	64,203,799	90,407	33,756,336	84,314	30,051,735	174,721	63,808,071
749	1,238,511	1,468	2,424,135	775	1,219,340	807	1,240,251	1,582	2,459,591
88,324	32,347,265	181,726	66,627,934	91,182	34,975,676	85,121	31,291,986	176,303	66,267,662
105,191	44,285,032	216,798	93,296,282	107,877	50,412,482	101,559	44,808,501	209,436	95,220,983
21,510	10,286,337	42,360	20,761,197	23,182	11,828,300	23,799	12,191,506	46,981	24,019,806
126,701	54,571,369	259,158	114,057,479	131,059	62,240,782	125,358	57,000,007	256,417	119,240,789

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TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

(March 31, 1912.)

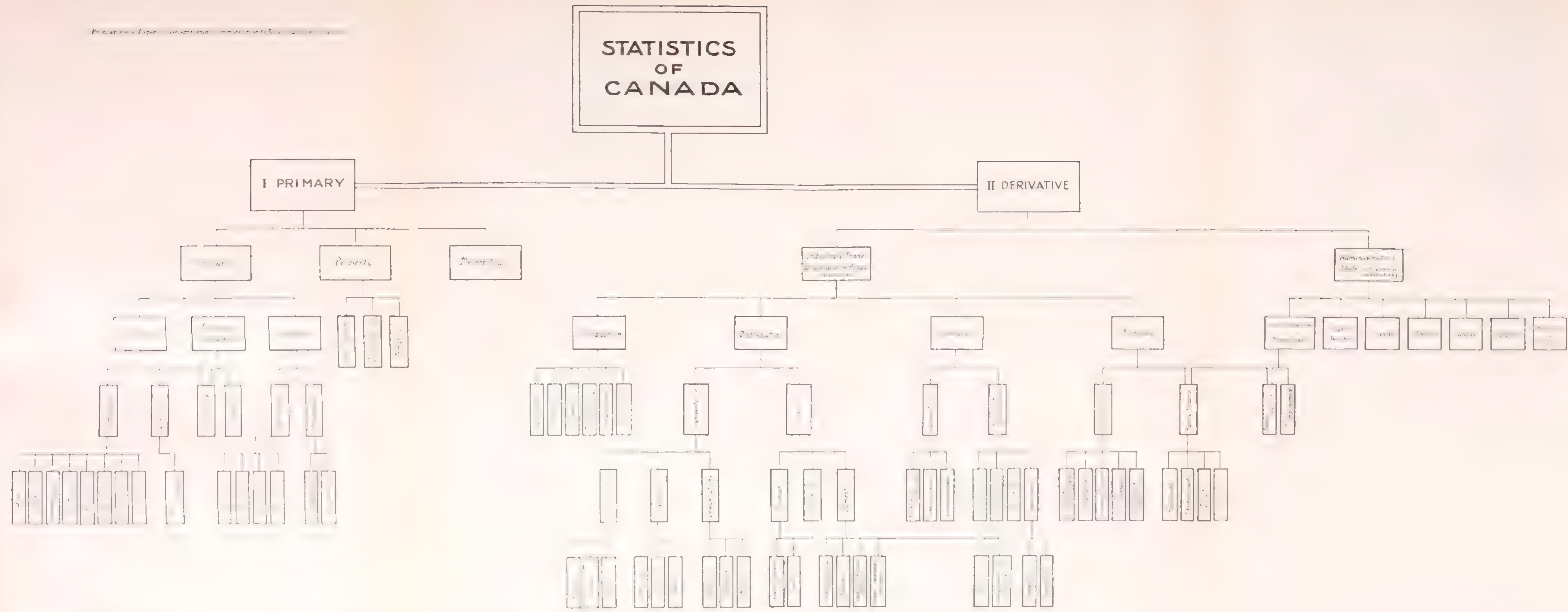
List of Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, with location and date of appointment.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Present Location
TRADE COMMISSIONERS.			
Acting Trade Comm'r.			Mexico, Mexico.
Acting Trade Comm'r.			Havana, Cuba.
Arnaud, E. D.	Oct. 20, 1847	Feb. 15, 1905	Bristol, England.
Beddoe, W. A.	Mar. 16, 1859	May, 2, 1910	Auckland, New Zealand.
Bickerdike, F. A. C.	Dec. 27, 1871	Jan. 19, 1909	Belfast, Ireland.
Chesley, John A.	May 10, 1845	Feb. 8, 1907	Durban, Natal.
Egan, W. J.	Jan. 19, 1868	May 10, 1911	Manchester, England.
Flood, E. H. S.	Mar. 20, 1855	Dec. 10, 1907	Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I.
Harris, G. A.	Dec. 15, 1880	Mar. 22, 1909	Yokohama, Japan.
" (Acting).			Shanghai, China.
Lithgow, J. T.	Jan. 25, 1856	May 25, 1910	Glasgow, Scotland.
" (Acting).			Amsterdam, Holland.
" (Acting).			Berlin, Germany.
Mussen, J. M.	Dec. 17, 1863	Aug. 16, 1909	Leeds, England.
Poussette, H. R.	Aug. 8, 1872	Dec. 1, 1908	Buenos Aires, Argentine Repub.
Ray, J. E.	May 8, 1873	Dec. 21, 1908	Birmingham, England.
Ross, D. H.	Apr. 20, 1864	Mar. 7, 1903	Melbourne, Australia.
Roy, Philippe.	Feb. 1, 1868	Dec. 13, 1911	Paris, France.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Bance, J. B.	Oct. 15, 1911	Caracas, Venezuela
Beckwith, A. E.	Jan. 1, 1911	Cartagena, Colombia
Curry, R. H.	Dec. 15, 1908	Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I.
Haggart, E. A. H.	Nov. 1, 1907	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Sontum, C. E.	May 10, 1893	Christiania, Norway.
Tripp, Edgar	Mar. 3, 1892	Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.





REPORT
OF
DEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION
ON THE
OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF CANADA
WITH
APPENDIX CONSISTING OF NOTES OF EVIDENCE

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REPORT

To the Honourable

GEORGE EULAS FOSTER, M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in Order in Council No. 1,485, dated May 30, 1912, appointing the undersigned a Commission to inquire into the Statistics of Canada, we have the honour to present the following report:

REFERENCE.

The Order in Council referring to the Commission is as follows:

[1,485]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1912.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a report, dated May 28th, 1912, from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, submitting that he finds that with the exception of the enumeration and the compilation of the decennial census returns, no comprehensive system at present exists for the collection and publication of the statistics of production and distribution of Canadian commodities within the country itself, a matter which appears to him to be essential to the proper appreciation of our own resources and the proper direction of our industrial trade development.

The Minister states that some statistical work is being more or less effectively performed in several departments of the Government along the lines of external trade interchanges, crop reports, railway, canal and labour statistics, the wholesale prices of commodities, etc., but that in some respects duplication of effort and diversity of results are apparent.

That the several Provinces are more or less engaged in the collection of statistical information relating to Provincial conditions and development, and in some instances these duplicate the work done by the Dominion Departments, and in others afford valuable assistance to work that would be contemplated in any complete system of general statistics; that a measure of co-operation and collaboration, which would

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avoid duplication of results and combine the efforts of both Provincial and Dominion authorities in the production of reliable and complete statistical information, is in the highest degree desirable, and could be effected in this way with the greatest economy.

The Minister considers that Canada needs a modern and up to date system for collecting and publishing comprehensive and reliable statistics of the production and distribution of commodities in Canada, the volumes, values, and points of origin, and points of destination of imports and exports, the cost of transport, both inside and outside Canada, with such information as can be obtained as to cost of labour and prices of commodities at home and abroad, and that this can best be obtained through a central and co-ordinated branch.

The Minister, therefore, recommends:—

First: That a Departmental Commission be appointed to inquire into the statistical work now being carried on in the various departments, as to its scope, methods, reliability, whether and to what extent duplication occurs: and to report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce a comprehensive system of general statistics adequate to the necessities of the country and in keeping with the demands of the time.

Second: That he be authorized to communicate with the various Provincial Governments with a view to ascertaining what branches of statistical work are being conducted by the provinces, the methods used therein, results attained, and to what extent these may assist in or may duplicate work now being done by the Dominion Government. On the basis thus afforded, conferences might take place, having in view the co-operation of both Provincial and Dominion Governments in the production of a body of statistical information which would be of the utmost use to all.

Third: That this Commission consist of:

RICHARD GRIGG, Commissioner of Commerce, Chairman; Prof. ADAM SHORTT, Civil Service Commissioner, ERNEST HENRY GODFREY, Census and Statistics Branch, W. A. WARNE, Statistical Branch, Trade and Commerce, ROBERT HAMILTON COATS, Department of Labour, JOHN R. K. BRISTOL, Department of Customs.

That C. H. PAYNE, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, act as Secretary to the Commission; and that it report to the Minister not later than 15th September, 1912.¹

The Committee, concurring in the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

¹ This subsequently extended to December 1, 1912

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PROCEDURE.

In carrying out the above instructions, meetings of the Commission for the purpose of taking evidence and otherwise considering the matters submitted were held on the following dates: June 5, 7, 12, 17, 20, 25, 28, August 19, 22, 29, September 27, October 14, 24, 29, and November 1, 5, 8, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 1912.

Inquiries into special features of the subject were conducted by individual members of the Commission. In this connection personal visits were made to the various Departments of the Dominion Government, and interviews were held with representatives of Provincial Governments. Several officers of the Dominion Government gave valuable evidence at meetings of the Commission; but it was found impracticable in the time at the disposal of the Commission to take exhaustive formal evidence in this way from all the different Statistical Branches of the Dominion Government. Correspondence and conferences have taken place with Dominion and Provincial Departments engaged in statistical work and also with numerous public bodies and individuals, including educational colleges, boards of trade, railway companies, societies, the publishers of trade journals and others interested in the official statistics of the country.

The first duty of the Commission, as set forth in the reference, was to examine into the scope and methods of the official statistics of Canada and to report a comprehensive system of general statistics adequate to the necessities of the country.

In view of the extent and varied nature of the field covered it will easily be understood that a considerable body of information was brought together in the course of the inquiry. Much of this, though of marked interest and importance, is in the nature of detailed statement of facts, and its inclusion would overload a report such as the present. It was thought advisable, accordingly, to present it in an Appendix taking the form of a series of notes on the conditions found to exist in the main branches of statistical inquiry in Canada,—the notes in question to be in the way of a résumé of the evidence collected by the Commission. It is not to be understood that the Commission regard these notes as exhaustive, though as complete a review of the field was made as the time at their disposal allowed; they aim rather to present certain salient features of the situation and such characteristics as appeared suggestive or typical,—the whole to be considered as the basis to a large extent of the observations and recommendations which follow.

In conducting our investigation and more particularly in framing the above-mentioned notes of the evidence, it seemed preferable to proceed according to subject matter rather than by departmental organization. An outline of the field to be covered by an adequate system of Canadian statistics was accordingly at an early stage of the investigation drawn up, in order that the Commission's review of the subject might be, from the outset, on an organized and logical basis and against a sufficient general background. This outline, in the form of a diagram, is presented as the frontispiece of the report. Definite classification in so complicated a field is difficult; but the diagram aims at showing the main divisions of the subject, their interdependence and reciprocal relationship. It may thus serve as a suggestion in response to that part of the reference which requires the Commission to report a scheme of general statistics. It will also explain the arrangement followed in presenting the matter of the report and of the notes of evidence found in the Appendix.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Whilst, as above stated, the Commission have thought it useful to present separately the outstanding facts as to each division of the field, certain generalizations, based on recurrent features and broadly interpretive of their significance, may be

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permitted, especially in view of the statements contained in the first three paragraphs of the reference, the truth of which our inquiry enables us to confirm.

Though many of the statistical reports issued by various departments and branches are of undoubted excellence and value, there is apparent in the body of Canadian statistics, considered as a whole, a lack of coherence and common purpose. This is traceable to imperfect appreciation in the past of the fact that the statistics of the country, whether the product of one agency or several agencies, should constitute a single harmonious system, with all divisions in due correlation. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the Dominion is given specific authority to deal with 'statistics,' and while this must not be regarded as precluding statistical activity on the part of local governments it does apparently imply that statistics are a matter of national concern and may therefore properly come under the general co-ordinating authority of the Federal Government. No such view-point or function, however, has in the past been assumed by the Dominion. On the contrary each department or branch, charged either directly or indirectly with statistical investigation, has concerned itself primarily with the immediate purpose only in view. This is, from the usual standpoint, quite as it should be: a department is not to be expected to regard points of view beyond the scope of the administration assigned to it. Nevertheless, the effect statistically has been to inculcate routine and the neglect of opportunities for furnishing wider information and service.

While this detachment has characterized the departments of the Dominion Government, still more has it been evident as between the several provinces and the Dominion, and between province and province, notwithstanding that the national importance of many of the functions of the provincial governments under Confederation calls urgently for statistical uniformity and homogeneity. This general condition we would consider to be the fundamental defect which must be met and overcome in the existing situation. Some of the unfortunate results which have followed may be briefly noted.

(1) The scope of Canadian statistics has been restricted. On not a few points of vital interest to the country little or no statistical information exists in a form suitable for practical application. There has been no general comprehensive answer to the question, What statistics should a country such as Canada possess? *i.e.*, What are the phenomena requiring the scientific measurements supplied by statistics if Canadian national development is to proceed to the best advantage? It may be argued that the demand for statistics may be trusted to create the supply; but to wait for the occasion to arise is often to be too late, and such a policy precludes the growth of a statistical system along consistent and logical lines.

(2) Where the statistical activities of several bodies working along similar lines are virtually independent, duplication is inevitable. The notes of evidence show many cases both of actual duplication and of serious waste of effort through lack of co-operation between statistical authorities.

(3) The statistics are unequal in quality and value. There are instances, both Dominion and provincial, of imperfect statistical method resulting from (a) lack of expert knowledge of the subject under investigation and (b) lack of appreciation of the nature and conditions of statistical measurement. The absence of leadership is nowhere more apparent than in the varying extent to which statistical methods have been developed in different branches. The whole question of reliability is involved in this. Without careful adjustment of method accuracy is impossible. On such a point no more severe criticism is possible than the statement that room for improvement exists.

(4) The restriction of outlook has impaired promptitude in the issue of reports. Many statistics lose a large part of their value after a comparatively short lapse of time. Especially is this true in a rapidly-growing country like Canada.

(5) Lack of unity and co-ordination prevents true comparisons between Canada and other countries. The recent growth of international trade and intercourse has

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rendered such comparisons more than ever necessary, and they have become indispensable to the national progress of Canada.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION.

On the subject of general statistical organization the Commission recommend as follows:

(1) That there be created a Central Statistical Office to organize, in co-operation with the several departments concerned, the strictly statistical work undertaken by the Dominion Government.

The object of this organization should be to co-ordinate the statistics of Canada under a single comprehensive scheme and so to extend them that they may meet the present needs of the country and follow the probable course of its development. To borrow a phrase employed in a similar connection by an eminent statistician, the object of such a reorganization should be primarily to constitute a 'central thinking office' on the subject of the statistics of Canada. Describing the possible functions of such an office in Great Britain, Mr. Bowley wrote¹:

"Such an office must have cognizance of all the statistics of more than departmental importance which are published officially. . . . Misleading statistics must be suppressed, overlapping must be stopped, careful plans must be devised for filling in the gaps at present left and preparations made for investigation of matters likely to become of public importance. All Bills involving or affecting the collection of statistics should be considered by it. . . . Publications for the use of the public should in some cases be edited by it, with careful definitions, and with short analysis and criticism, stating accurately and intelligibly the purport and meaning of their contents; in other cases, where a department already exists for such publication, there should be co-operation with a view to carrying out the purposes already indicated."

This so well expresses our own views as to the scope and functions which the proposed Canadian Office should assume that we cannot do better than allow it to stand as a part of the report, adding that the examples of Germany and Australia show that the idea is both practicable and valuable.

(2) In order to give effect to this recommendation it may be necessary to enact fresh legislation or to amend the present Census and Statistics Acts.

(3) The Central Office referred to should, we think, carry out the general policy and the various specific recommendations of the present report.

In its performance of this duty we would suggest the following procedure: In the first instance the Office should formulate a complete system of Canadian statistics, using as a basis from the standpoint of subject-matter the plan prefixed to the present report. More minute examination of the field will be necessary than that which the Commission have been able to give; and there must especially be borne in mind the additional object of determining the agencies best qualified to cover the several subdivisions and the precise manner in which the data of each subdivision shall be collected, compiled and published. Though the Office should itself constitute the main statistical agency for the Dominion, it is essential that statistics should in every case be collected and analysed by those who have a full and expert knowledge of the phenomena they illustrate.

In the proposed organization for co-ordinated action in the issue of statistics the Office will require to collaborate with two series of authorities, namely, (1) Departments of the Dominion Government and (2) Departments of the several Provincial Governments. Among statistics to be covered by Dominion Inter-departmental

¹ The Improvement of Official Statistics, by Arthur L. Bowley, M.A., Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. LXXI, Pt. III, September 30, 1908, p. 478.

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arrangement would be included statistics of trade, transportation, labour, immigration, certain branches of production, etc.; while subjects which would fall to be treated by arrangement with provincial departments would include agriculture, education, health, finance, industrial accidents, public lands, vital statistics and others.

With regard to the means of securing the co-operation of each of these two series of authorities, a word may be said in turn.

For the statistics issued by the Dominion Government, it should be the aim of the Office to keep in close touch with all departments engaged in statistical work, with a view to the permanent prevention of overlapping and duplication. To facilitate this the Commission suggest the formation of an Inter-departmental Statistical Committee to consist of representatives selected from the Central Statistical Office and from other departments engaged in the collection of statistics. The duties of such a Committee should be deliberative and advisory rather than executive. They should include the making of recommendations to the following ends:

(a) The prevention of duplication and of conflicting results.

(b) The better adaptation of statistical material obtained in one branch to the needs of another.

(c) The establishment of uniformity of definitions and methods.

(d) The insuring of expansion and development along proper lines including the suggesting of new work and the apportionment of such work among the branches best equipped to carry it out.

(e) The supervision of the various statistical publications, with a view to the proper distribution of statistical information and in particular the exercise of supervision over the scope and arrangement of the Canada Year Book.

Such a committee would form an effective medium for the exchange of departmental views and the unification of statistical policy. Committees of this kind now in existence in several European countries have done admirable work.

Co-operation with the provinces will involve two classes of statistics. First, those which the Dominion collects and which may or may not be duplicated by the provinces, and in which co-operation would produce better results, and, secondly, those which the provinces alone collect, but for which it is desirable to have some central organization to co-ordinate the statistics of the provinces for the purposes of comparison *inter se*.

In attempting to secure a working plan for interprovincial co-operation in the issue of statistics it would be desirable to consult in some detail with the various provincial governments and departments, with a view to the calling of a Conference for the adoption of a final policy. Such a Conference, with the completion of a working arrangement, might assume a permanent form,—the Dominion Inter-departmental Committee being a part of it,—and should meet periodically for discussion and for the adapting of statistics to changed conditions.

The Commission do not underestimate the difficulties involved in the attempt to secure unanimity of action where, as in this case, several interests are concerned. Those interests, however, are not diverse but common. It is not proposed that the work of any department, Dominion or Provincial, should be hampered or encroached upon. Rather the opposite is intended, viz., that further significance and utility should be imparted to that work. There is abundant evidence to show that the Dominion departments engaged in statistical inquiry find that the present lack of co-ordination prevents good work. The Commission also believe, as a result of inquiries, that the provinces will be found desirous to further in every way possible a project which would be not only to the general advantage of the Dominion but also to that of each of the several provinces themselves through the possibilities it opens for the making of comparisons and generalizations. We believe that if proper methods are employed Dominion and provincial co-operation will be easily attained, especially in the light

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of what has been accomplished recently along similar lines in Australia where there existed a more complex series of State systems to reconcile and co-ordinate.

We regard the lack of national statistical direction and initiative, to which we have drawn attention, as the feature which chiefly calls for remedy in existing conditions. There are, however, a number of points to which we desire to refer in more specific terms, either as illustrating the generalizations made above, or as involving some question of organization or point of view which could not find a place among the statements of fact contained in the Appendix. Needless to say, these are not intended as criticisms individually applicable to officials charged with statistical administration.

POPULATION.

The Census. The important place which the Census occupies in any general statistical system warrants a careful examination of its organization and methods in Canada.

We are of the opinion that a careful delimitation of the field to be covered by the Census proper is called for at the present time. The complexity of the present Census, and the extent to which its schedules have grown, are apparent. The Canadian Census of 1911 was taken on thirteen schedules with an aggregate of 549 questions, whereas twenty years ago only nine schedules, aggregating 216 questions, sufficed. This complexity, by unduly increasing the demands made upon enumerators and the public, involves risk of confusion and inaccuracy. At the same time it is necessary to explain that no diminution in the amount of information is required by the country. The origin of the difficulty would seem to be this: As the work of enumerating and classifying the population originally assigned to the Census Office is carried out, opportunity appears for the collection of other data, notably facts relating to industrial conditions. By degrees the amount of this second and essentially different class of matter is multiplied, with the final result that the task of the Census becomes greatly enlarged, and the point of view with regard to it altered, while the new matter remains inadequate from the new industrial point of view.

In the opinion of the Commission it would be advisable to regard the Census as limited for organization purposes to the enumeration of the population and of certain property, such as lands and buildings, and to set apart definitely under a separate scheme those statistics which more specifically bear on industrial conditions.

Owing to the large exodus from cities to summer cottages situated in rural districts, the taking of the Census in June instead of April renders difficult an accurate classification of the population by urban, rural or other boundaries.

Enumeration is now effected upon what is known as the *de jure* system, by which the population is numbered according to the habitual place of residence. It is not, we believe, the system best calculated to ensure accurate statistics of population, especially when the duty of recording entries is thrust entirely upon enumerators instead of upon householders or heads of families. Where, as under this system, a considerable time elapses before the enumerator is able to complete his work, the maximum risk of errors in omissions and duplications is incurred, whilst the impossibility of the return by the enumerators of accurate answers to the questions of the schedule in those numerous instances where the heads of families happen to be absent when the enumerator calls, introduces another element of uncertainty as to the reliability of the data furnished. The *de facto* system, employed in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and the collection by the enumerators within two or three days of the date of the Census of the schedules as completed by householders, secures, we believe, more accurate and reliable results; and we suggest that the question of adopting this system, or possibly some combination of it with the *de jure* system, should be considered in connection with the arrangements for any future Census.

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The desirableness of a quinquennial instead of a decennial Census is frequently urged by statistical authorities, and a quinquennial Census is already as a matter of fact taken in France and Germany. Other than statistical considerations may enter into this question as affecting Canada, and the matter of cost also demands consideration; but subject to these points the Commission recommend a quinquennial Census for the Dominion of Canada, particularly having regard to the increased importance of immigration and the internal movement of population. We may point out that for the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta a census of population and agriculture only, in the fifth year from each decennial census, is provided for under the Census and Statistics Act. Therefore the adoption of a quinquennial census of population for the whole of the Dominion would constitute the extension of a principle which has already been adopted for the three Northwest Provinces.

Our attention has been drawn to a communication received from the Royal Society of Canada deprecating the restriction of the compilation of Census results to counties as in 1901, and urging the importance of restoring the previous classification by subdistricts for the Census results of 1911. We understand that arrangements have already been made to revert to the smaller unit for the compilation of the Census of 1911.

In some countries cards have been successfully employed for the collection of Census data, and the question of their adoption in Canada appears worthy of consideration.

In connection, therefore, with the Census, we beg to submit the following recommendations:

(1) That the date for the holding of the Census be reconsidered with a view to ensure the best time for securing accuracy of enumeration.

(2) That in connection with the preparations for any future Census fresh examination be made of the systems and methods employed by other countries, with a view to the adoption or adaptation of such of them as may appear to suit conditions in Canada.

(3) That Census commissioners and enumerators should be selected from the most suitable candidates, and that wherever possible the services of local government officials should be secured, with the object of accumulating experience and obtaining greater continuity of Census executive administration. On this point we recommend that the Civil Service Commission be asked to report on a method of appointing local commissioners and enumerators. The same procedure should, we consider, be adopted in the case of all local officers engaged by the Dominion Government for statistical inquiries, such as fishery inspectors and overseers and others to whom reference will be found *passim* in the Appendix.

Vital Statistics. The discrepancies and omissions which characterize the vital statistics now collected throughout Canada call urgently for remedy. For the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements. The statistics published by the provincial boards of health might also with advantage be brought under review from the wider standpoint.

In this connection the following statement from the report for 1910-11 of the Committee on Public Health of the Commission of Conservation, Canada, as published on page 7 of the Third Annual Report of the Commission, is of value as showing the practical bearing of statistics of this character:

"Correct and accurate vital statistics are the basis of modern sanitation; they are the gauge whereby we judge of the progress made against diseases of all kinds.

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and whereby we obtain information for further advancement. It is essential that there should be a more uniform and systematic recording of births, marriages and deaths in Canada than there is at present. There must be some system which, while leaving to the provinces the collecting of the information, will allow of early and regular returns being made to a Dominion Office, where they will be carefully collected and published from time to time."

Emigration. In view of the important effect on population of the large immigration into Canada, the Commission consider that every effort should be made to develop the system of recording departures, of which up to the present no statistics have been published.

Annual Estimates of Population. A problem closely associated with the Census and the collection of vital statistics is that of annual post-censal estimates of population. To meet the necessity for estimating population during intercensal periods the Canadian Census Office has followed for twenty years past the system employed in England and certain other countries, namely, that of assuming that the population is increasing in geometrical progression at the same rate as during the preceding intercensal period, annual growth being worked out by logarithms. The criticism is made of this method that it is unsuited to communities in which the factor of migration is important. The Commonwealth of Australia, for example, has abandoned the method as unsuitable and has adopted a system of 'statistics of fluctuation' for which are obtained as complete a record as possible of births, deaths, arrivals and departures, allowance being made for unrecorded departures, etc.¹ Notwithstanding that immigration to Canada during the past ten years has been on a scale that is not commensurate with that of any previous period, the calculations of the Census have shown an error of only slightly over one per cent for the Dominion as a whole. In the case, however, of the individual provinces considerable errors have occurred.²

Municipal Statistics. Closely bound up with the question of vital statistics is that concerned with the statistics of urban and other communities. At present there are no arrangements for bringing these into relation with each other; but there would be obvious advantage in annual statistical comparisons between the larger cities and towns of Canada for the purpose of showing their respective populations, vital and health statistics, assessments, debenture debts, sinking funds and figures relating to public services of water, transportation, lighting, power, etc.

In addition, however, to this general point of view, there are special interests connected with finance, local credit and proper systems of municipal government, which render it imperative that adequate, comparable, municipal statistics should be annually published. In the Appendix (p. 127) will be found a statement of facts relating to this class of statistical information, and our recommendation is that the issue of municipal statistics upon uniform and comparable lines should be discussed in conference between authorities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with a view ultimately to the publication by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office of annual municipal statistics covering the whole of Canada.

PRODUCTION.

Under this heading fall statistics of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mines and manufactures. To a greater or less extent in each of these branches the conditions

¹ See Bulletin No. 1, 1907, of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, pp. 15-23, where the problem is discussed at some length and the algebraic curve is indicated.

² Of the whole problem involved a valuable discussion will be found in a paper by E. C. Snow, M.A., on 'The Application of the Method of Multiple Correlation to the Estimation of Post-censal Populations,' *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England*, Vol. LXXIV, Pt. VI, May, 1911, pp. 575-629.

are the same. Statistics of comprehensive scope are collected decennially through the census, and the results being compiled by the addition of actual units cannot be questioned upon the score of principle. But we are of opinion, and indeed we believe it to be generally admitted, that decennial statistics of production no longer meet the requirements of a rapidly-expanding country. That this is so is shown by the efforts already made on the part of different authorities to collect more frequent statistical information, in some cases of less and in other cases of wider scope than that of the census. It is considered desirable to begin an annual census of production dealing in the first instance with leading lines, in the expectation that such collection of data may render unnecessary the present decennial census of production.

In addition to the work of the census, statistics of production are collected by different departments of the Dominion Government and by the provincial governments. An entire lack of co-ordination as between any of these authorities entails, besides much waste and duplication of effort, a constant conflict of statistical results. The reliability of these results is thus inevitably questioned both at home and abroad. Leading illustrations in support of these conclusions will be found in the Appendix.

Agriculture. In this, one of the most important branches of production, the evidence collected shows that statistical reform is urgently called for. While the decennial statistics of the census are comprehensive in scope and are collected upon principles statistically sound, the interval between the census years detracts from their value, and in a rapidly-growing country they become obsolete almost as soon as published. Moreover, the agricultural seasons in the census years may be of abnormal character, thus vitiating comparisons where otherwise possible.

But the agricultural statistics of Canada have to be considered not only in their relation to domestic and imperial interests, but also from an international view-point. Canada is one of fifty countries adhering to the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, and it is therefore desirable to conform as far as possible to the statistical requirements of the Institute. These include an annual ascertainment of the areas and yields of the principal field crops, the number of which is being gradually extended. For all practical purposes, therefore, we consider that trustworthy continuous annual statistics of agricultural production are essential. As shown in the section of the Appendix dealing with the organization of agricultural statistics in Canada, annual estimates of the production of the principal field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock have been issued by the Census and Statistics Office since 1908; similar estimates are also published annually by certain of the provincial Departments of Agriculture. These estimates are, however, hopelessly at variance with each other; they differ also from the figures of the census.

When we examine into the method employed for the estimation of crop areas and the number of farm animals we find that it generally consists in the application of estimated average percentage increases or decreases to the figures of the previous year. We believe that errors and discrepancies must necessarily arise from this method. We regard it as unreliable, because it is based largely upon conjecture and because errors tend annually to become cumulative.¹ There is, indeed, sufficient evidence to show that the use of this method, begun by the United States Department of Agriculture and copied in Canada, has led in both countries to serious overestimates of the production of the principal cereals. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the issue of conflicting statistics by Government authorities calls in question the reliability of both sets of figures and is detrimental to Canadian interests.

In view of this criticism the question may be asked, What remedy can be applied to the present situation? A complete answer depends, we think, upon the degree of co-operation possible between the Dominion and provincial Governments, and our

¹ See page 40 of the Appendix.

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recommendation therefore is that the question should in the first place form the subject of conference between the federal and provincial authorities. Action of this kind has frequently been suggested,² and actual co-operation in the collection of agricultural statistics between the Dominion and provincial governments has already been effected on more than one occasion. We consider that it would be possible to devise a general scheme under which every agricultural occupier should be required to make an annual return of the areas under the principal field crops on his farm and of the numbers of each description of his live stock. Where conditions render impracticable the collection of returns from individual occupiers the requisite data could, we think, be furnished by assessors or other officials of local authorities. The areas so returned would form the basis for an estimate of total production, obtained by multiplication of the areas by the average yields per acre as estimated by correspondents under some development of the present crop-reporting system.

The Dominion Government, and also several of the provincial governments, have organized services of monthly reports on field crops during growth, combined with pre-harvest forecasts of yield. The Dominion Government has in view the national needs of Canada and also the requirements of the International Agricultural Institute; the provincial governments engaged in this work serve only the local needs of their respective provinces. In both cases the services are enlisted of practical farmers who act as voluntary crop-reporting correspondents, there being thus in most of the provinces a double corps of correspondents, one reporting to the Dominion and the other to the provincial government. In our judgment this represents a needless duplication of effort. If this dual service could be replaced by one in joint operation by the Dominion and provincial governments, not only would waste of effort be avoided, but greater efficiency would be secured for the international, national and local ends in view.

With regard to such crops as fruit and tobacco, we consider that under existing conditions satisfactory annual statistics, as well as reports on condition during growth, can best be obtained by co-operation between a Central Statistical Office and the Fruit and Tobacco Divisions of the Department of Agriculture, the latter possessing the necessary technical knowledge and the former possessing the statistical data as to areas, as well as facilities for rapid compilation. We suggest that the extent and form of the co-operation necessary should be determined by consultation between officers of the respective Departments. For areas of fruit orchards there is not the same necessity for annual statistics as in the case of grain and other field crops. With an adequately equipped Statistical Office it would be possible to make special inquiries as to the areas under fruit trees every few years; but with a view to the avoidance of duplication and of conflicting figures, we consider that efforts should be made to carry out any such inquiries with the aid of the provincial governments of the fruit-growing provinces.

Having regard, therefore, to the whole statistical situation in regard to agriculture, we have agreed upon the following recommendations:

(1) That arrangements should be entered into by the Dominion and Provincial authorities to secure by co-operation—

- (a) The collection at a given date of annual statistics of areas under the principal field crops and the numbers of farm live stock.
- (b) The adoption throughout Canada of uniform methods for the classification, collection and compilation of agricultural statistical data.
- (c) That for special crops, such as fruit and tobacco, the co-operation should be obtained of the Fruit and Tobacco Divisions of the Department of Agriculture, both with regard to statistics and monthly crop reports.

² See Annual Reports of the Minister of Agriculture, 1883, p. xi, 1884, p. xii, 1897, p. 31, 1898, p. 30.

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- (2) That the collection from reliable sources of the market prices of agricultural produce be undertaken with a view to the regular publication of records of prices on a comparative basis.

With reference to these recommendations we would call special attention to the notes on pages 137 to 139 of the Appendix, entitled 'Statistical Conditions in the West of Canada.' These embody the results of personal visits which one of our members paid to various centres in the Northwest Provinces and in British Columbia between the dates of July 1 and August 21. It is gratifying to observe that in the course of these visits there was found everywhere a general readiness to co-operate with the Dominion Government in seeking to attain the national ends contemplated by any revision of statistical methods. We believe that the detailed suggestions, which are indicated as arising out of the conferences and interviews held, may form a basis of discussion upon the occasion of the formal Conferences, which, we propose, should take place between the Dominion and Provincial authorities.

In any general scheme for the collection of annual agricultural statistics throughout Canada, the co-operation of the Department of Indian Affairs, whose Agents now collect statistics of the agricultural production of the Indian Reserves, should and could, we think, be obtained.

Forestry, Fisheries and Mines. The situation in each of these branches is substantially similar, viz., the existence of annual statistics of production, collected by the Interior, Fisheries and Mines Departments, and decennial statistics, collected by the Census and Statistics Office, with the further element that provincial statistics exist in varying degrees of completeness. The Census statistics, besides being recurrent at too long intervals, have the defect of lacking the expert point of view, while the Dominion departmental statistics are collected without statutory authority and consequently do not cover certain features with the fulness necessary from a comprehensive point of view. We recommend, therefore, as an immediate necessity, closer collaboration between the Census and Statistics Office and the Dominion and Provincial departments concerned, for the purpose of securing adequate annual statistics in each of these branches of production.

Manufactures. The Commission are of opinion that statistics collected at more frequent intervals than ten or even five years are desirable for the adequate measurement of industrial progress. In support of this opinion the authority may be cited of the late Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, who wrote:

"Censuses taken at intervals of ten years are liable to be quite inadequate for comparison, for the reason that one decade may end when our industries are in a flourishing condition, while the next may terminate in a year of great depression. Statistics are relied upon as of great value in scientific and economic inquiries, but they may be very misleading and insufficient to present the true conditions when collected at long intervals."¹

Under arrangements described in the Appendix (p. 143) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A., collects annual statistics of the principal manufactures, whilst in Australia such statistics are issued for the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Statistician in concert with the statistical departments of the federal States.

Having made inquiries into the arrangements of the Census and Statistics Office and especially into those of the postal census of manufactures of 1905, we believe that statistics of the principal manufacturing industries of Canada can be annually collected through the post at a moderate cost.² The work would require a staff whose

¹ Twenty-second Annual Report of the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1907. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, 1908, p. xvi.

² It was stated in evidence that the annual cost of such a scheme would not exceed \$11,000 to provide an office staff of persons whose duties would comprise the preparation, mailing and revision of schedules as well as the compilation of results.

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permanent employment and training in this department would lead to increasing efficiency and eventually ensure the prompt issue of adequate and accurate figures. Believing that the results obtained would justify the expenditure required, we recommend that a scheme for the annual collection of statistics of manufactures be prepared and put into operation as part of the work of the proposed Statistical Office. In the preparation of such a scheme we think that care should be taken to guard against too much complexity in the information required. The schedule should be limited to details concerning which information is imperative and which would not prove irksome to the firms and individuals whose co-operation would be required.

It has been suggested that temporary local or travelling agents should be employed to secure due completion of the schedules, and such agents are actually employed in Massachusetts as part of the 'missionary work' amongst the newer concerns (Appendix, p. 144) ; but the question of a similar arrangement in Canada,—especially as any such addition to the staff would entail extra cost,—should be deferred until experience proves its necessity.

The collection of adequate annual statistics of manufacturing industries on the part of the Dominion Government should render unnecessary any similar efforts by the provincial governments; and where, as in Ontario, arrangements already exist for the collection of provincial statistics of manufactures the question of the avoidance of duplicate efforts in this direction could be discussed and settled by conference between the Dominion and provincial authorities.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation statistics, though valuable in themselves, are, as already noted, of marked importance as reflecting trade. The observations which the Commission have to offer under this head are in fact as much from the trade point of view as from that of transportation pure and simple.

Canadian canal statistics, though collected by the same agency as railway statistics, are as regards the analysis of traffic on a different basis. In their present form it is impossible to compare or collate internal water-borne traffic with that of the railways. More recently there has been an attempt to reorganize these statistics, and the process has led to the elimination of certain information previously set forth. The Commission would advise that the completion of reorganization be deferred until the needs of the branch having the collection of internal trade statistics in hand may become fully known.

Canadian statistics of water-borne traffic are complete in the case of vessels arriving from and clearing for ports in foreign countries, the Customs noting such arrivals and departures and the statistics of exports and imports supplying an analysis of the cargoes. No such analysis, however, of the coasting trade of Canada is at present available.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission unites under its jurisdiction the functions which in Canada are performed by the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals. The forms and general statistical methods of the Interstate Commission have, in fact, been followed by the Canadian Statistical Branch. The question arises whether a closer association of the Statistical Branch with the Railway Commission would not tend to the improvement in a practical way of Canadian railway statistics. For example, both the Commission and the Branch now publish statistics of railway accidents, but those of the former, reflecting as they do the inquisitorial powers of the Board, are especially valuable from the practical standpoint of suggesting remedies,—the chief purpose for which accident statistics are collected. The fact that it was the activities of a body to all intents the same in scope and function as the Railway Commission, which in the first instance planned and perfected the form and content

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of our railway statistics, may be allowed to suggest that these statistics be continued in as close touch as possible with the same class of administrative machinery.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

It would be superfluous on the part of the Commission to point out the great importance to Canada—whose main economic problem is the development of an immense and varied source of natural wealth—of complete and accurate statistics of trade, external and internal, which is based upon the possession of that wealth.

Trade statistics have the characteristic that they are to a large extent derived from the records of other activities, such as tariff administration, transportation, etc. No field of research accordingly demands a wider purview of the whole range of statistics, or a greater grasp of detail. In none is the lack of co-ordination between the component parts of a statistical system more injurious or the result of such co-ordination more fruitful.

Foreign Trade. The primary statistics of the foreign trade of Canada are collected by the Customs Department and are issued in monthly and annual reports on the 'Trade and Navigation of Canada'. Based on these and designed to analyse and elucidate their contents from a trade point of view, monthly and annual reports are issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The latter reproduce to a certain extent in other forms the Customs reports, but include valuable information, especially of a comparative nature, not readily obtainable elsewhere. The situation as between the two departments, which this reproduction of matter indicates, is significant enough to warrant statement in some detail.

When, in 1887, Parliament provided for the creation of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments were placed under its control by proclamation dated December 3, 1892. Up to this time the Customs reports had been the only statistics of foreign trade issued by the Government. Shortly after the organization of the new Department, however, trade statistics of an interpretive character were inaugurated by that Department. Under this arrangement both the primary trade statistics of the Customs and the new interpretive statistics were the product of distinct staffs. Subsequent legislation (June 29, 1897) restored the Customs and Inland Revenue to the status of independent Departments, represented in each case by a Minister.

With regard to the broad distinction between these two classes of statistics, it may be pointed out that the Customs is primarily a revenue-collecting department. The performance of this duty has rendered it necessary for the Customs to obtain the statistics of imports and exports. The Customs import and export entries in fact yield the sole information we possess in detail as to the imports and exports of the country. Considerations of revenue accordingly have never been the sole end taken into account by the Customs in compiling its statistics. For example, free as well as dutiable goods are taken into account, navigation statistics are compiled and numerous departures made from the classification of the Tariff Act.

With regard to the two series of reports which have resulted, the Commission do not think that in this connection alone serious loss in the way of expenses of compilation and publication is incurred, as some repetition of matter would be difficult to avoid under any circumstances of organization.

Two separate departmental organizations are engaged in very similar tasks, namely, that of furnishing information to the public on matters of trade both in the form of general statistics, and in reply to specific inquiries addressed to the Government. For example, a merchant wishing to be informed as to either the internal or foreign trade of Canada in certain articles may apply for information to two or more departments and receive an independent reply in each case. It will be seen that with

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no organized co-operation between these branches the work must sometimes lie along parallel lines. We are not aware of any other country where trade information is supplied to the public by more than one department.

A special feature of the Canadian foreign trade reports to which the Commission desire to refer is the scheme of classification under which commodities are set forth. This from a purely trade standpoint is in some cases unsatisfactory. Thus the single heading 'electric apparatus' includes insulators, galvanic and electric batteries, and telegraph and telephone instruments,—all indistinguishable. The reason for this lies in the fact that the classification of goods is dictated primarily by the Customs Tariff Act, and although the list has been enlarged to cover 1,532 separate items in the case of imports,—a larger number than is shown in the statistics of any other country,—instead of the 711 items of the Tariff, it still leaves the trade in certain important articles unilluminated by statistics. For this the remedy would appear to be a revision of the classification scheme with trade ends more prominently in view. The drawing up of such a scheme would be a work of considerable difficulty; it would be impossible to enlarge it beyond certain bounds, and at the same time the list would have to conform to the requirements of the Tariff Act. The work would demand not only expert knowledge of the main currents of trade and consumption in the Dominion, but of the exigencies of tariff administration and statistical treatment. The Commission suggest that it might be undertaken by an advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Customs, Finance and Trade and Commerce Departments, the Committee to endeavour to obtain the views of representative manufacturers, wholesalers and others whose interests are furthered by efficient trade statistics.

A defect in foreign trade statistics,—one which Canada shares with other countries,—may be referred to here, namely, the fact that they do not in all cases show the country of first origin in the case of goods imported, or of the country of final destination in the case of goods exported. In the case of imports the goods are credited to the country whence they begin their continuous journey consigned to the importer in Canada, this being all the importer is required to state on the bill of entry, which is the basis of the Trade and Navigation Import Returns. For example, many articles sent to Canada from the United Kingdom are credited to the United Kingdom when as a matter of fact they have their origin elsewhere. But by reason of the British preferential tariff and trade treaties with different foreign countries the origin of the goods certified as originating in these countries may be taken as correct. Similarly, in the case of exports, the goods are as a rule not traced beyond the country to which they are immediately consigned.

The British return of imports has frequently credited large shipments of Indian corn and raw cotton as from Canada, whereas Canada produces no cotton and little or no corn for export, the shipments in question being free goods originally imported from the United States. Early in the nineteenth century, at a time of keen competition between Great Britain and the United States for the carrying trade, a heavy trade from Canada to the West Indies was shown, whereas the trade was almost wholly in United States goods shipped to the maritime provinces for carriage in British bottoms.¹ At the present day grain from the Canadian Northwest to Great Britain goes forward in two forms: first, that which goes by Canadian routes and also that which is shipped on through bill of lading from Canadian points by way of United States ports and lands in Liverpool as Canadian grain; and, secondly, Canadian grain which is exported to the United States and goes into elevators there, whence it is either exported or not, according to the wishes of the United States buyer, going forward as American in the latter case. In the same way other Canadian goods sent into the United States, without their ultimate destination being

¹ The Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada, as now compiled, show such shipments as foreign produce.

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known to the Canadian exporter, are credited to the United States in Canadian export returns, but in the United States returns may or may not appear as *in transitu* goods from Canada exported to Europe or elsewhere. The extent to which a system like this gives rise to contradictory and misleading statistics is further shown in two memoranda included in the Appendix (p. 149), illustrating certain discrepancies in the trade statistics of different countries.

The Commission are well aware that this is a problem of international rather than national scope. They are also aware of the difficulties involved in tracing origins and destinations when the cable and tramp steamer have revolutionized commercial methods. It is thought, however, that a well equipped intelligence office could do much to investigate particular cases where the magnitude of the interests involved would warrant such a course. A suggestion made to the Commission that statistics of exports should indicate the province of origin of Canadian goods is considered not to be practicable. This feature appeared at one time in the trade returns, but proved so misleading that the Government, after full consideration, decided to discontinue the practice.

We also recommend:

(1) That returns should be made showing imports and exports by a larger number of principal ports.

(2) With a view to the consolidation of the tables in these returns—

(a) That imports of dutiable goods be classified under the same general headings as free goods, viz., as 'Products of the Mine,' 'Products of the Forest,' etc.

(b) That Tables 14 and 22 of the Trade and Navigation Returns be dispensed with and that the totals carried therein be inserted in Tables 1 and 3, respectively.

(c) That the column of 'Total Imports' in the Trade and Navigation Returns be dispensed with, the column showing 'Imports for Home Consumption' being sufficient.

Interprovincial Trade. Of the internal trade of Canada, which in a country so extensive and possessing so many sharply differentiated interests is a subject calling urgently for illumination, few or no statistics at present exist apart from such as may be roughly compiled from certain records of production and transportation. Under this head one of the most obvious needs is statistics of interprovincial trade. To this phase of the subject the Commission have devoted much attention.

Trade statistics being, as already noted, derivative rather than primary, the lack of interprovincial returns arises in the absence of any machinery like that of the Customs to keep explicit record of the internal movement of goods. Clearly the creation *de novo* of such machinery for the sole purpose of observing domestic trade is out of the question. The problem is then to discover what are the possibilities of employing existing arrangements to provide information on this important matter.

The first agency which suggests itself is transportation statistics. An analysis of the bills-of-lading and way-bills of the railway and steamship companies would presumably show the movement of all commodities traded in between different points in Canada. It was suggested that in the case of goods shipped from one province to another shippers might be required to provide duplicate bills-of-lading with separate prices attached in the case of leading lines of goods and a valuation in one amount of remaining articles, such bills to be forwarded by the transportation companies to Ottawa for compilation. Two formidable difficulties, however, would have to be met in this connection. (1) The form of the bill-of-lading is based on the freight-rate schedule and does not call for a detailed classification of goods. Moreover it does not specify values, a feature which it would be difficult to add, inasmuch as shippers incline to regard any such statement as an attempt to influence freight rates, which

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are to a certain extent based on values. (2) The labour of such a record would be very great, the number of bills-of-lading running into millions.

It has been suggested in this connection that the problem might be simplified by dividing the Dominion into economic areas, presuming that the aim of the Government is to obtain a record of trade between those sections only of the country which are economically distinct. A general division of the Dominion from the economic standpoint is into East and West, according as the areas in question lie east and west of the headwaters of Lake Superior; but a more definitive classification takes count of four main groups: the first being the maritime provinces, the second being made up of the original provinces of the lower St. Lawrence basin, the third embracing the grain lands of the prairies, while the fourth, British Columbia, includes the cordillera or mountain section of the West and the Pacific slope. Each of these is set aside from the other by strongly marked natural barriers, across which trade passes by only a few lines. A single railway joins New Brunswick to Quebec, three lines of railway join Ontario to the prairies, and two lines the latter to British Columbia. There is, of course, additional interprovincial traffic viâ the United States; but this is in bond and the record of it is already available. This is also the case with ocean-borne traffic between the maritime provinces and Quebec and from eastern points to British Columbia viâ Cape Horn or the Tehuantepec Railway.

Such a basis for internal trade statistics would undoubtedly eliminate a great deal of mere 'neighbourhood traffic,' and would greatly reduce the amount of data to be handled. It may also be pointed out that the estimates of the internal traffic of the United States, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission of that country for the purpose of controlling railway rates, does not proceed upon an interstate basis, but on a division of the country into ten units the boundaries of which are much less clearly marked than in the case of the divisions indicated above for Canada.

Nevertheless even with this modification the difficulties would appear very great. The sharpness of the divisions above pointed out might suggest for a moment that the method of inspection of traffic could be applied seeing that only three series of inspections would be required to show the trade between the four proposed economic sections, namely: an inspection on the lines of the Intercolonial Railway; inspections on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway lines out of Fort William and Port Arthur; and inspections on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines across the Rocky Mountains. To the plan of inspection, however, the objection that an examination of the contents of cars would unduly delay traffic would seem insuperable. The further suggestion that if transportation statistics were to be the vehicle employed the adoption of a basis of this kind would greatly reduce the number of bills-of-lading, etc., to be examined, would still leave open the difficulties of classification and valuation above pointed out.

Accordingly, after careful investigation and conference with a large number of manufacturers, traders and leading transportation companies, the conclusion has been reached that a complete and accurate statement of interprovincial trade, both in manufactured and foreign products, is not possible without duplication of values and within reasonable limits of cost. The shipment of goods to a distributing point in one province, whence they are sent in part to other provinces, the extraordinary amount of detail involved in an attempt to trace express goods, and the mail-order business of the country, raise in an aggravated form the problem of 'destination,' which has always perplexed statisticians.

It is thought however that much valuable information as to the internal trade movement of goods in Canada could be obtained by selecting a list of the more important articles of interprovincial trade and obtaining statistics as to their movement from producers, transportation companies, and such other authorities as might be able to furnish them. In the case of such articles, representatives of the Government should

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both initiate and supervise the collection of the necessary information in such manner as a first-hand investigation of the production and transportation of these several articles might indicate. The experience gained in dealing with these lines would, it is hoped, open the way to a comprehensive enlargement of the schedule. A very moderate staff and outlay would be sufficient to make the experiment. How far and in what detail the system might be expanded would depend upon the value of the information obtained, the practical difficulties met and the expense incurred.

Stocks of Grain. Percentage estimates of the quantities of grain in farmers' hands, obtained from agricultural correspondents, are published annually at the end of March in the *Census and Statistics Monthly*, issued by the Census and Statistics Office, and statistics as to the quantities of grain stored in Canadian elevators and warehouses are published from time to time in the *Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce*. But from the resolutions on commercial statistics passed by the International Agricultural Institute it is apparent that more than this will soon be required from the governments of the adhering countries.¹ The stocks of grain, whether visible or invisible, in first or second hands, afloat or on rail, etc.,—the estimates of which have hitherto been left principally to the technical journals of the grain and flour trades,—will therefore in the near future call for special official statistical investigation.

Tariff Statistics. Akin to the statistics of trade, though they may primarily involve production, are statistics designed to show the bearing of the tariff on industrial and economic conditions and thus to be of direct value in revising the tariff. No general scheme can be relied upon to furnish the many details which must necessarily be considered by the Government in carrying out such work. The action of Germany and the United States in this connection may be quoted as having had the effect of placing a valuable body of information before the public and thus of materially assisting popular and Parliamentary judgment on this important question.

General Organization. In view of the foregoing, it may be of interest to note that a Committee appointed by the United States Secretary of Commerce and Labour, in 1908, to inquire into the statistical work and organization of that Department with regard to trade recommend that the Department should be organized in four main divisions as follows: (1) the Division of Foreign Commerce; (2) the Division of Domestic Commerce; (3) the Division of Consular Reports; and (4) the Division of Tariffs. Such an outline, whether it conform to our own departmental organization or not, seems to offer a basis for the presentation of trade statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

The chief agency for the collecting of general economic statistics,—more particularly statistics illustrating the relations of capital and labour,—is the Department of Labour, whose work, as described in the Appendix, covers a considerable range of subject-matter. Reference is made to the following features on account of the general situation which they illustrate.

Wages. No comprehensive periodical reports on wages are as yet available, and the want of them is distinctly felt. Mention should be made in this connection of the advantage the Department would derive were it able to avail itself of the assistance of certain other Departments engaged in collecting statistics of production, who are not

¹ Report of the General Assembly of the International Agricultural Institute, 3rd Session, Rome, May, 1911, pp. 320 and 321.

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interested in wages statistics from the same point of view, but who could, by a slight extension of their schedules, obtain information that would be valuable to the Department. In a subject which is so essentially one of detail, collaboration of this kind is especially called for. An index number of the wages movement in Canada would be a particularly valuable addition to our statistics.¹

Household Expenditure. Canada has at present no statistics of family consumption or standards of living,—a serious lack in view of the varying climatic and other conditions which prevail in the different sections of Canada,—conditions at Victoria, in British Columbia, for example, resembling those of the south of England, whereas at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, they approximate to those of Moscow. A series of studies in standards of living in leading countries and typical districts of Canada similar to that which has been made by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade into conditions in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany and the United States, would serve a practical purpose at the present time, when population is fluid and when comparisons of such nature are in frequent demand not only in the settlement of wages schedules but for general information. Such statistics are also of value from the standpoint of trade.

Industrial Accidents. One field of research in which the Department has endeavoured to co-ordinate statistics from various sources offers an extreme instance of the lack of co-operation which at present exists in statistical work in Canada and the difficulties which are met when it is sought to bring about unification. Probably over a score of Departments, Dominion and Provincial, are engaged in the collecting of statistics of industrial accidents incidental to the administration of mines acts, factories acts, shops acts, etc. In the attempt to create a record of industrial accidents in all occupations for the whole Dominion, the Department has had to create new sources of information and has been hampered by the lack of co-operation, mainly provincial. Statistics on a subject like accidents gain so much from breadth of outlook and careful methods in classifying details that the present conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Prices. Brief reference has already been made to the need of authoritative records of the prices of agricultural produce; but there remains the general question of the prices of all commercial commodities. Records of such prices are required for many different purposes, and we consider that as a general principle they should be collected systematically and prepared for publication by statistical experts rather than by several different Departments of the Government to suit special requirements. Careful records of prices thus compiled should possess unimpeachable statistical value, and they would be available for general use in respect of the numerous purposes to which they are capable of application.

EDUCATION.

We are of opinion that in any statistical reorganization room should be found for compilation into Dominion totals of the provincial education statistics, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to elucidate the figures.

Statistics as to education are necessarily to be derived from the educational authorities of the various provinces. But, as in the case of other statistics of a provincial nature, it is highly desirable that for purposes of comparative study and general information statistics of education should be compiled for the whole Dominion. Such statistics should comprise the nature and variety of educational institu-

¹ The Department of Labour has in preparation statistics bearing upon this subject.

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tions, public and private, including their organization, grading and equipment: whether for primary, secondary or higher education. They should give also the numbers of pupils and students in the various grades, their attendance, age on entering and leaving school, the nature of the education given, whether theoretical, practical or special, and any supplementary educational facilities, including libraries, night schools, art or trade schools, etc. Particulars should be included as to the teaching staffs, their qualifications, sex, age, frequency of changes in the staffs; also the expenditure on education in the various grades, distinguishing permanent and annual expenditure.

Should it be deemed advisable at any time to give still more national scope to the education statistics of Canada by special inquiries, we consider that such inquiries could best be carried out by the Dominion statistical authorities acting in concert with each of the Provincial Departments of Education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We direct attention to the notes in the Appendix on statistics of insurance, loan and trust societies, justice and other departments of administration not specifically dealt with here, as it is considered that in each of these cases the statement of the conditions now existing carries its own suggestion.

PUBLICATIONS.

We consider that the scope of the Canada Year Book should be altered and enlarged. Briefly, it should be an annual summary of the whole range of statistical information contemplated in the frontispiece to this Report. It should also include short descriptions relating to the history, local government, fauna, flora and natural resources generally of Canada. The 'Statistical Record of Canada,' which at present forms part of the Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, should, we think, be harmonised with the similar tables given in the Year Book. This would avoid confusion, since in certain cases similar tables in each publication do not agree with each other owing to the adoption of different methods of calculation. We think that the annual repetition in the Year Book in so many tables of the figures from the date of Confederation is unnecessary, and we suggest that by their limitation to the comparative figures of, say, five years room would be available for information of more immediate value.

The issue of similar monthly agricultural publications by the Census and Statistics Office and the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture is an instance of the duplication of statistical material, which was especially noticeable when both branches were part of the Department of Agriculture and which is still unnecessary as between two Departments of the Dominion Government. The issue by different Departments of the Government of independent statistics of the same character necessarily entails confusion and waste of effort, and we suggest therefore that an understanding should be arrived at between the two Departments concerned for the better delimitation of their respective functions and for the prevention of similar overlapping in future.

A monthly publication to include the latest comparative figures of all the principal Canadian statistics, presented in convenient tabular form, is very desirable.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Briefly re-stated, the Recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

I. The organization of a Central Statistical Office for the co-ordination, unification, extension and general improvement of statistics, involving,—

- (1) The creation of a Dominion Inter-departmental Statistical Committee.
- (2) The creation of an Interprovincial Conference on Statistics.

II. The following reforms in existing statistics:

(1) Dominion.

(a) *The Census*.—The taking of a quinquennial Census and the limitation of the field of the Census proper to the enumeration of population and property, with a thorough re-examination of the methods at present in use in collecting and compiling data and in publishing results.

(b) *Production*.—The institution of an annual census of production, embracing the chief products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and manufactures.

(c) *Trade*.—The co-ordination of the work of the statistical branches of the Departments of Customs and Trade and Commerce, with improvement in the classification scheme and in other details.

(d) *Transportation*.—The reorganization of canal statistics. The creation of statistics of coastal trade.

(e) *Labour*.—The creation of wages and consumption statistics.

(f) *Emigration*.—The perfecting of methods of recording departures.

(g) *Miscellaneous*.—Improvements in statistics of Insurance and the development of price statistics.

(h) *Publications*.—The enlargement of the Canada Year Book. The co-ordination of other publications.

(2) Provincial.

The co-ordination of statistics on the following subjects in the light of matter set forth in the Report: births, marriages and deaths; public health; education; agriculture; local and municipal governments; industrial accidents; various phases of production; finance; public lands; public works; and hospitals and charities.

III. The appointment of all officials engaged in statistical work on grounds of character and capacity.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servants,

R. GRIGG,
Chairman.

ADAM SHORTT.
ERNEST H. GODFREY.
W. A. WARNE.
R. H. COATS.
J. R. K. BRISTOL.

C. H. PAYNE,
Secretary.

OTTAWA,
November 30th, 1912.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Statistics of population may be divided into three groups, viz., (1) Statistics of Enumeration; (2) Vital Statistics; and (3) Statistics of Migration.

Statistics of Enumeration. The Canadian Census is taken decennially in the same year as that of the United Kingdom and of other countries within the British Empire. In a country like Canada, with immense areas sparsely settled, the task of the Census is one of exceptional difficulty. The Census of 1911 was the fifth since Confederation in 1867. The Census of 1871 did not include Prince Edward Island nor British Columbia, as those provinces entered the Dominion after the Census of that year. The Census of Canada is not taken primarily for general statistical purposes; its returns in respect of population form the basis of Parliamentary representation and also in part of the payment of the provincial subsidies.

From its commencement the Canadian Census has included not only enumeration of the people but also particulars respecting education, manufactures and natural products; and therefore, in view of the importance of the Census Office as the chief statistical Bureau of the Dominion, reference may here be made to the entire range of its activities.

The Canadian Census. Under the Census and Statistics Act, 1905 (4 and 5, Edward VII., c. 5), provision was made for the establishment of the present permanent Census and Statistics Office as a branch of the Department of Agriculture, with the duties of taking a complete decennial Census of the whole of Canada, commencing with 1911, and a Census of population and agriculture only, for the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, commencing with 1906, being the mid-year of each decade, and of prosecuting such special intercensal inquiries as may be ordered from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture.

For the general decennial census the details required to be collected embrace the following:

- (1) The population and the classification thereof as regards name, age, sex, colour, social condition, nationality, race, education, religion, occupation, and otherwise, together with a record of all persons deceased within the census year;
- (2) the houses of habitation, stores, warehouses, factories and other buildings therein, and their classification as occupied or vacant, under construction or otherwise;
- (3) the occupied land therein and its value, and the condition thereof as improved for cultivation, in fallow, in forest, unbroken prairie, marsh or waste land and otherwise;
- (4) the products of factories, farms, fisheries, forests and mines therein, and other industries, with the values of all the said products and of plant and real estate employed in the said industries, within the census year;
- (5) the wage-earnings of the people thereof within the census year;
- (6) the municipal, educational, charitable, penal and other institutions thereof; and
- (7) whatsoever other matters are specified in the forms and instructions to be issued, as the Act provides.

For the purpose of the Census the country is divided by proclamation of the Governor in Council into census districts corresponding as nearly as may be with the electoral divisions and subdivisions for the time being. Commissioners are appointed for each district, and these act under the direction of the chief officers

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from headquarters at Ottawa; the enumerators are appointed under authority of the Minister of Agriculture and deliver their completed schedules to the commissioners, whose duty it is, after examination and scrutiny of the returns with a view to correction of any errors that may appear therein, to transmit them to the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa.

For the taking of the Census of 1911 thirteen schedules were employed as follows: 1. Population; 2. Mortality, Disability and Compensation; 3. For Heads of Families. Houses and Buildings, Fruits, etc.; 4. Agriculture. Grain and other Field Crops for the harvest year 1910; 5. Agriculture. Hoed Crops, Tobacco, Hops and Grass Seeds in 1910; and Field Crop Areas in 1911; 6. Agriculture. Animals and Animal Products; 7. Farm and Urban Values; 8. Forest Products in 1910; 9. Manufactures, Ship and Boat Building and House Building; 10. Churches, Schools, Colleges and other Institutions in 1911; 11. Fisheries; 12. Butter and Cheese Factories, etc.; 13. Mining and Mineral Products.

The date for the taking of the Census of 1911 was June 1. Previously to 1911 the date was April 1 in general conformity with British practice.

The Census is taken on the *de jure* system, which is generally understood as meaning that persons are counted on the given date as in their usual place of abode, whether actually present therein on that date or temporarily absent.

The time for the taking of the Census of 1911 being the month of June there is a likelihood that a number of families in cities and towns may have left their fixed or permanent homes to live temporarily at summer resorts at the seaside or elsewhere. The instructions require enumerators to record all such persons at their home or usual place of abode, and in every case where members of a family or household are temporarily absent their names and records are to be entered on the schedules, the facts concerning them to be obtained from their families, relatives or acquaintances, or other persons who can give the information. It may happen however that every member of a family is absent from the fixed home when the enumerator calls, and no one—relative or acquaintance or other person—can give the information concerning them which the Census requires. Special cards and instructions are provided to meet such cases. An Absentee Family Card for closed houses or dwellings is supplied to enumerators on which entries are to be made reporting the name of the head of the absent family, the number of persons in the family, and where the family temporarily resides, if known, and such cards, when filled, are required to be mailed promptly to the Census Office. A second Absentee Family Card for temporary homes or lodgings is also provided. On this card is reported the name of the head of the family occupying a temporary home or lodging in the enumerator's territory, the number of persons in the family and the place of his fixed home. The enumerator takes a full record of such family on the Census schedules and the information is transferred in the Census Office to the schedules of the territory in which the fixed home is located, to be counted with all the other records for that territory. The 'temporary home' card and the 'closed house' card are used to check each other with a view to obtaining by this plan a full report and record of every absentee family for the fixed home where it of right belongs.

Recommendations of the International Statistical Institute. The International Statistical Institute recommends that the following questions should be put by the Census to each individual¹:

- (a) Family and Christian names;
- (b) Sex;
- (c) Age by indicating if possible the year and the month of birth; otherwise by indicating the number of completed years and, in the case of children under one year, the number of months;

¹ *Texte des Vœux émis par l'Institut International de Statistique dans les treize premières sessions*, p. 8, La Haye, 1911.

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- (d) The relation to the head of the family or household (degree of relationship or position in the household);
- (e) Conjugal condition (unmarried, married, divorced or widowed);
- (f) Profession or occupation (principal occupation, also indicating secondary occupations). Indicate whether the individual is employer, helper, or workman; as to persons living in a family without having a separate occupation, mention the occupation of the head of the family;
- (g) Religion;
- (h) Language spoken, or maternal tongue;
- (i) Knowledge of reading and writing;
- (j) Place of birth and political nationality. Indicate if possible the commune or at least the largest territorial division into which the birth-place of the person in question is situated (county, township, government, department, Regierungsbezirk, etc.). As to foreigners indicate the State whence they come;
- (k) Ordinary place of residence and nature or length of the stay in the place where the Census is being taken;
- (l) Blindness, deafness and dumbness, idiocy, lunacy.

Schedule No. 1 of the Canadian Census includes the above and in addition requires information as to insurance, year of immigration and naturalization and employment and earnings of wage-earners. On the other hand, recommendations of the Institute as to details to be collected and analysed under the headings of infirmities, religion, conjugal condition, etc., call for returns which are in several respects different from those collected by the Canadian Census.

Census Methods in Other Countries. It may be of interest to point out briefly in connection with the foregoing certain salient features of the census methods of other countries, which will serve to indicate the points in which they differ from those of Canada.

United Kingdom. In Great Britain a decennial census has been taken since 1801, and it is now under the direction of the Registrar General. The District Superintendent Registrars and the Subdistrict Registrars of Births and Deaths are the controlling census agents in England and Wales. The general census is limited to an enumeration of the people for which a single schedule is employed. The enumerators consist of overseers and assistant overseers of the poor, relieving officers for poor law unions and collectors of the poor rate. The schedule is required to be filled up by the head of the family. The census is *de facto*. Ireland is the subject of a separate measure, the enumerators being chosen from the officers of the Dublin Police and Royal Irish Constabulary, who are required themselves to fill out the schedules. A separate census of production was authorized by legislation in 1906. The first census of the kind was taken in 1908. Annual statistics of agriculture and fisheries are collected under other arrangements.

United States. A decennial census of population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries was authorized to be taken in 1910 and every ten years thereafter, while a census of agriculture and live stock is to be taken in 1915 and every ten years thereafter. The census of 1910 was taken as for April 15. A supervisor is appointed for each State, the supervisors directing the enumerators. Special agents are employed for the censuses of manufactures, mines and quarries. A permanent Census Office was created in 1902. A special schedule applies to the Indian population.

Australia. The Australian census is carried out by the Commonwealth Statistician, with the aid of a State supervisor for each State, who is the Chief Statistician for the State. The country is divided into about 350 districts, each under the charge of an 'enumerator', who divides his district into 'collection' districts under the

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charge of 'collectors' of whom there are about 6,000 in all. Two cards are used instead of schedules, one a 'personal', the other a 'householder's card'. The last census was taken as for April 3, 1911.

France. The census is quinquennial, and consists simply of an enumeration of the people. The last census was taken as for March 5, 1911. It is taken by means of individual schedules, each rural commune being divided into census districts of about one hundred inhabitants. Each district is in charge of an enumerator (male or female). In the towns each district may consist of as many as 200 inhabitants. The enumerator's first duty is to furnish a preliminary memorandum as to the number of schedules to be distributed; the latter are filled in by the individuals, controllers, supervisors and enumerators. Altogether, there are twelve forms used in connection with the census. The census is taken both *de jure* and *de facto*: *de jure* to comply with the requirements of military law and *de facto* for statistical purposes. Theoretically the totals by both methods should agree; in practice they differ mainly through the difficulty of enumerating French subjects in foreign countries.

Belgium. The Belgium population census is decennial, and the last census was taken on December 31, 1910. The country is divided into nine provinces, and the governor of each province exercises general control over the census arrangements, though their detailed execution is entrusted in each commune to the communal administration. Each commune has one or more enumerators who are required to make at least two rounds of visits to the houses in their districts: one for distributing the schedules and making a preliminary investigation, and the second for the verification and collection of the schedules. Three schedules are used. As a general rule the schedules are filled up by the head of each household. A household is defined as any number of persons living in common and the head as the person holding the chief authority. Provision is made both for a *de jure* and *de facto* classification of the population.

Germany. A quinquennial census of the population is taken on two cards: one for individuals and the other for households. The government of each country within the Empire conducts the census according to general principles modified by local circumstances, the Imperial Statistical Bureau at Berlin issuing schedules and tables which serve as models for the guidance of the local governments. In general the census is taken under the direction of district officers, who are permanent officials with duties somewhat similar to those of town clerks, sheriffs, or reeves. The last population census was taken on the *de facto* system, the count being limited to those actually present in each dwelling on the night of November 30-December 1, 1910, night dwellers being counted at the residence at which they first arrived the next morning. Other censuses relating to agriculture, industries, etc., also take place quinquennially.

Austria. The census has been decennial since 1880. The last was taken on December 31, 1910, and included not only an enumeration of the people but also a detailed classification of agricultural and domestic live stock in the possession of each householder. Upon house owners (or their representatives) devolve the duties of filling up the census schedules for their own families and of distributing the census schedules and instructions to their tenants and householders. Each householder is required to fill up the census schedule and to sign it as correct. The names and addresses of house and property owners are registered with the authorities who arrange for the delivery to them of the census schedules. In effect therefore the property owners or their agents act to some extent as census enumerators.

The Census and General Statistics. For purposes of reference it will be useful to quote the text of Sections 19 to 24, Census and Statistics Act, R.S. 1906, c. 68, which define the powers of the Census and Statistics Office in relation to 'General Statistics':—

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PART III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

19. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and under direction of the Minister, the Office shall collect, abstract and tabulate agricultural, commercial, criminal, educational, manufacturing, vital and other statistics and information from time to time in the intercensal years of each decade, in such ways and manners as are found most practicable. General Statistics.

2. So often as it seems to the Minister that the statistics and information collected and compiled are of sufficient value and authenticity to render their publication advantageous, he shall cause them to be published in such form and mode as the Governor in Council prescribes. Publication.

3. The Governor in Council shall not, nor shall the Minister, in the execution of the powers conferred by this section, discriminate between individuals or companies to the prejudice of any such individual or company. No discrimination. 4-5 E. VII, c. 5, s. 15.

20. Whenever in any province or territory any system is established or any plan exists for collecting agricultural, commercial, criminal, educational, manufacturing, vital or other statistics, the Minister may, under authority of the Governor in Council, arrange with the lieutenant governor in council of such province or territory, or with the organization possessed of such system or plan, for the collection and transmission of such information as is required by schedules prepared by the Office under direction of the Minister and approved by the Governor in Council for the procuring of such statistics. Provincial systems. 4-5 E. VII., c. 5, s. 16.

21. The Minister may, in collecting statistics in the manner provided by this Part, call upon any and all public officers to furnish to him copies of papers and documents and such information as lie respectively in the power of such officers to furnish with or without compensation for so doing, as is regulated from time to time by the Governor in Council. Public officers. 4-5 E. VII., c. 5, s. 17.

22. The Minister may direct the Office to abstract and tabulate in a concise form such information on various subjects susceptible of being represented by figures as is contained in departmental or other public reports and documents. Abstracts. 4-5 E. VII., c. 5, s. 18.

23. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to cause special statistical investigations, as regards subjects, localities or otherwise, to be made by the Office in the manner and by the means prescribed in such authorization of the Governor in Council. Special investigations. 4-5 E. VII., c. 5, s. 19.

24. The Minister shall cause all statistical information obtained in the Office under the provisions of this Part to be examined, and any omissions, defects or inaccuracies discovered therein shall be supplemented and corrected as far as practicable. Omissions and errors. 4-5 E. VII., c. 5, s. 20.

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Vital Statistics. Hitherto Canada has been dependent entirely upon the records of the decennial census for the establishment of mean rates of birth, marriage and death applicable to the whole of the Dominion. Such rates apply only to the year of the census. From the census records similar rates are obtainable for each of the provinces, and these show considerable differences as between one census year and another. The collection of annual vital statistics has hitherto been left to the provinces, and at the present time such statistics are collected and published by each of the provinces, New Brunswick only excepted. Vital statistics for Nova Scotia have only been published for two years under the Registration of Births and Deaths Acts of 1908 and 1909.

As between those provinces which do publish vital statistics there are wide differences in scope and methods, and from the data at present available there is no possibility of calculating mean annual birth, marriage and death rates that could be recognized as statistically satisfactory or that would meet actuarial requirements.¹

The statistical year is not uniform for all the provinces. In Prince Edward Island the year ends on August 31 and in Nova Scotia on September 30; in the other provinces the calendar year is chosen. The Bertillon or international classification of the causes of death is wholly or partially adopted by some of the provinces (Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia,) but not by Prince Edward Island. Each province adopts, a separate scheme for the collection, compilation and presentation of its statistics, and consequently any comparisons between one province and another are at present valueless.

Statistics of various kinds are published by the Provincial Boards of Health.

In Great Britain both the decennial census and the annual vital statistics are under the direction of the Registrar General, and the general mortality tables based thereon are rightly regarded as scientific and authoritative for the purposes of actuarial calculations and sociological investigation. In Australia vital statistics are under local control as in Canada; but owing to the establishment of an effective co-ordination the Commonwealth Statistician is enabled to issue vital statistics for the whole of Australia.²

Migration. Canadian statistics of immigration are derivable from the reports of the decennial census and of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior. They are important as indicating the increase in population and as revealing the origin and racial characteristics of immigrants with their destination by provinces. Statistics of the immigrant population are given in Vol. I of the Census of 1901 and in the Report of the Northwest Census of 1906. The data on this subject collected at the census of 1911 have not yet been published.

Of persons arriving in Canada at the ocean ports records are made and statistics compiled by the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior. In the case of saloon passengers, only nationality and sex are given, the division moreover showing what number are destined for Canada and what number intend to proceed to the United States. In the case of second- and third-class passengers, a division is made in the tabulation of statistics showing the number finally destined for the Dominion and those proceeding to the United States. With regard to those intend-

¹ This is not a new question. On January 31 and February 1, 1893, a Conference between provincial and federal public health authorities re cholera and vital statistics met at Ottawa by invitation of the then Minister of Agriculture (the Hon. A. R. Angers), the specific subjects for consideration being (a) the relations between Dominion and provincial sanitation and (b) the question of devising a method for collecting and publishing health statistics to be common to the Dominion and the provinces. On February 1, 1893, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. P. H. Bryce, seconded by Dr. O'Donnell: "That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the federal and provincial authorities co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics for the Dominion." See Eleventh Annual Report of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health, 1892, pp. 65-69.

² An interesting note indicating the defective state of Vital Statistics in Canada was published with the Mortality Returns of the Census of 1901 (See Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, Miscellaneous Statistics, Vol. iv, p. 228).

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ing to remain in Canada the statistics show nationality, occupation and destination. Certain information is also secured as to the amount of money in the possession of each arrival; but such information cannot be regarded as reliable, because the new arrivals do not as a rule give the full amount in their possession, but merely state that they have over the required \$25 or \$50 as the case may be. Information is taken as to the religion of the arrivals, but this up to the present time has not been compiled.

Immigration statistics of those entering from the United States are secured by officers who examine the trains at all points where immigrants enter. They secure information as to name, age, birthplace, amount of money in possession and final destination.

Generally speaking, it may be said that both the classes of statistics above referred to are fairly accurate. They cannot however be accepted as showing the net increase by immigration in the population of the Dominion, because there is a considerable number of departures.

Until very recently no effort whatever was made to keep a record of outgoing passengers, either those travelling by rail to the United States, or those travelling by ocean ports to other countries. A short time ago the Immigration Branch began to secure manifests of all passengers on outgoing vessels, which were supposed to show those who intended to return, those who intended to settle in other countries and those who were departing merely after a visit to the Dominion. As these manifests must necessarily be prepared after the departure of the vessels the Canadian Immigration officials had no chance of ascertaining their accuracy. The manifests were delivered upon the next inward-bound trip and generally speaking the information obtained could not be considered reliable. Investigation of a number of cases showed that parties given on the manifest as intending to reside in England had already returned to Canada.

No effort has been made to collect statistics of persons going to the United States, and with the immense traffic between the two countries it is considered by the Department almost impossible to do so. The United States Government, for the purpose of their immigration figures and for keeping supervision over the class of persons entering their country, question every passenger entering. The information so secured is tabulated and published as immigration from Canada; but it is not considered by Canadian officials as reliable, because an investigation into one month's reported departures showed a number already returned to Canada who, when personally and individually interviewed, stated they had gone to the Republic merely for a visit.

There are in existence provincial Bureaux of Immigration, and these publish their own statistics.

Municipal Statistics. At present there are no arrangements for bringing under general review the accounts and statistics of the municipalities of Canada. Municipal statistics are published by Ontario and by Quebec, and the province of Manitoba has recently adopted a 'Uniform Municipal Accounting and Auditing Act.' For the past four years the Union of Canadian Municipalities has devoted special attention to the question of a national system of municipal statistics, and at its recent annual conventions, the latest of which was held at Windsor, Ontario, on August 27 to 29, 1912, it has passed resolutions urging the necessity for uniform municipal accounting by the various classes of municipalities of the Dominion. The Union has also prepared a scheme for the classification of municipal accounts under the following divisions: I. General Classification of Services; II. Cash Balances; III. Obligations contracted during the year; IV. Liabilities showing increase or decrease during the year; V. Liabilities at close of year; VI. Licenses and Fees; VII. Statement of Assets and Liabilities; and VIII. General Statistics.¹

¹ See the Canadian Municipal Journal, October, 1911, pp. 400-403.

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Correspondence relating to this scheme has from time to time passed between the Union and the Census and Statistics Office; and on June 7, 1909, a letter addressed to the Union by the Chief of the Census Office was in part as follows:

Two things are of great importance to the public who provide the moneys required for municipal service, viz.—

1. That records of receipts and payments of moneys contributed for municipal service should be kept according to a uniform and clearly-arranged classification and reported at the end of each fiscal year to the officer or department of each province having the overcharge of municipal affairs.

2. That all such records should be prepared in tabular statements for publication in a way to allow of comparisons being made of details for each class of municipalities, as Township, Village, Town, City, County, etc.

3. Each province of the Dominion should publish a Statistical Report for its own municipalities. But it is advisable also that a report should be prepared for all the provinces of the Dominion, and I would suggest that in providing the necessary legislation to carry on the work in each province the municipal officials should be required to make their statistical reports in duplicate and to furnish copies to the Provincial and Dominion offices respectively.

In other countries municipal statistics are collected and published in comparable form. The United States Labour Bureau compiles an annual abstract of statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000. In England the Local Government Board exercises control over municipalities and issues detailed analyses of their financial returns. In Germany, France and Italy the large towns have special statistical departments, and the statistics of the various towns are brought together and compared in Year Books or other publications.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture. Prior to 1908 the only agricultural statistics for the whole of Canada were those collected by the decennial censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. Areas of field crops were not taken at all in 1871 and 1881, but only total yields. In 1891 areas of field crops were restricted to wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, field roots and hay and forage. Only in 1901 and 1911 were both areas and total yields taken of all the principal field crops.

Census Statistics. The Canadian Census, as at present organized, includes not only an enumeration of the people upon which legal parliamentary representation is based, but also an account of the natural products and economic resources of the Dominion. The agricultural particulars collected embrace the number and size of farms, the areas, yields and values of field crops, the numbers and values of live stock, including poultry and bees, the quantities and value of dairy products, the value and rent of lands, buildings, agricultural machinery, labour and wages, and information as to minor or bye products, such as wool, eggs, honey, wax and maple sugar. In the enumeration of live stock, horses and dairy cattle in towns do not escape compilation.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905, provision was made for a quinquennial census of population and agriculture only, for the three Northwest provinces, and the first Northwest Census under this Act was taken in 1906. The results were published in a Special Report, with an explanatory introduction.

In 1907 an agricultural postal census of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces was taken. The particulars collected embraced farm lands, field crops and live stock, and the results were published by provinces and counties, with comparative figures of the Census of 1901 in respect of provinces, as Bulletin V of the Census and Statistics Office. For the province of Ontario this census was taken in

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co-operation with the Bureau of Industries of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The Census and Statistics Office distributed and received the schedules through the post, and the compilation was undertaken by the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

Dominion Monthly Crop Reports. In June, 1908, the Census and Statistics Office instituted a system of monthly reports on the condition of agricultural field crops and live stock, combined with annual estimates of areas and yields and numbers of farm animals, based upon an assumed datum line. In 1908, this datum line was arrived at partly by the results of the Northwest Census of 1906, partly by the figures of 1907 for the Agricultural Census of Eastern Canada, above referred to, and partly by the local statistics published by certain of the provinces. British Columbia was left out of the calculation, so far as areas and yields of field crops and numbers of live stock were concerned, since for this province no data were available later than the Census of 1901.

For the purposes of this crop-reporting system, voluntary correspondents were appointed from amongst practical farmers throughout the Dominion. At the present time these correspondents number 3,633 distributed by provinces as follows:

Province.	No.	Province.	No.
Prince Edward Island..	93	Manitoba..	231
Nova Scotia..	231	Saskatchewan..	726
New Brunswick..	125	Alberta..	456
Quebec..	721	British Columbia..	80
Ontario..	967		
Total..		3,633	

Each correspondent reports for his own immediate district, being expected to supplement his personal experience by local inquiries made to the best of his ability.

During the growing season (May to September) the correspondents at the end of each month report the condition of the principal field crops and of live stock upon schedules supplied. Condition is expressed numerically by means of percentages of a 'standard condition,' which is represented by 100 and is defined 'as a condition of growth and vitality such as would accompany a crop starting out under favourable conditions and not afterwards subjected to unfavourable weather, insect pests, fungus diseases, frosts or other injurious agencies.' Correspondents are instructed to report the percentage of this standard under the following five heads: (1) Full crop denoted by 100 or if better than a full crop by any number above 100; (2) good, 75 to 99; (3) average, 50 to 74; (4) fair, 25 to 49; (5) poor, under 25. In the case of live stock 100 represents a healthy and thrifty state, and correspondents use their judgment in reporting condition by figures above or below this standard.

After completion of the seeding, correspondents report upon the areas sown, expressing their calculations by percentages above or below the area under each crop in the previous year. Average figures are thus obtained by provinces and for Canada which are applied year by year to the previous figures of area. Before harvest preliminary estimates of the yield per acre for each crop are collected from the correspondents and these, multiplied by the areas, give the estimated total yields. Revised figures of yields per acre and of values are collected from the correspondents after the completion of threshing, and the final report on areas, yields and values is published after the close of the calendar year. The numbers of live stock are estimated in June upon the same principle.

The services of the correspondents reporting to the Census and Statistics Office are utilized for other inquiries such as farm values, wages of farm help, stocks of grain on hand, etc.; and in February of this year a special statistical inquiry into the average cost per acre of grain growing was conducted by their co-operation in the filling up of schedules.

The crop-reporting system of the Census and Statistics Office furnishes information not only for use in Canada but also for the collection of data required by the

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Rome International Agricultural Institute to which Canada is one of 50 adhering countries. Every month, therefore, a cablegram is despatched to Rome giving for Canada, as a whole, information respecting the condition during growth of such of the field crops as come within the scheme of the Institute and, as available, data also of the areas and yields of these crops. Condition is required by the Institute to be expressed wherever possible in percentages of a decennial average. Under the Institute's system of crop-reporting 100 represents a condition of the crop which will give a yield per unit of area equal to the average yield of the past 10 years, supposing that the crop in question will not be subjected to the effect of any extraordinary phenomena up to the time of harvest. So far as Canada is concerned data are not yet available for a ten years' average. The Census Office correspondents cannot therefore use this system in their reports nor can the Office use it in reporting to Rome. But since last year the principle of the system has been adopted by the Census Office, who in cabling to Rome convert the figures of condition expressing the percentage of a standard into those of an average based upon the number of years available, viz., three in 1911 and four in 1912. Each year as it passes will add to the number upon which the average can be based.

Besides the reports on field crops of the Census and Statistics Office a Fruit crop report is issued on the 15th of each month from May to September by the Fruit Division of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is compiled from information furnished by about 3,000 correspondents, located in the fruit districts and for the most part actually engaged in growing fruit. It embraces not only the crop of each kind of fruit, but deals also with the principal varieties of each particular kind. With the season of 1912, the Chief of the Fruit Division commenced a system of numerical expression of the condition of fruits, which is based upon that employed by the Census and Statistics Office for field crops as above described. The International Institute of Agriculture has lately added wine and grapes to the subjects upon which the adhering countries are required to report; and the Census and Statistics Office, in reporting to the Institute through the Canadian Correspondent, now includes reports on grapes as obtained from the Fruit Division. Tobacco has recently been added to the list of crops upon which the Institute reports concerning condition, areas and yield. The Census and Statistics Office has expressed to the Institute its willingness to make the necessary arrangements for this service in conjunction with the Tobacco Division of the Department of Agriculture; but pending compilation of the complete returns of the Census, which will give the areas under tobacco, no definite steps in this direction have yet been taken.

Provincial Statistics and Crop Reports. The following is a statement showing the present stage of development in each of the nine provinces as regards (A) agricultural statistics and (B) reports on condition during growth. It is based upon information collected specially from each province early in 1911.

Prince Edward Island. (A) No statistics are published of areas under field crops; but an annual statement is made of total yields and values of the principal crops. A census of live stock was taken in June, 1907. Numbers of live stock in succeeding years have been estimated according to the increase or decrease per cent compared with the previous year.

(B) There is a corps of about 400 crop correspondents of the Department of Agriculture, one in each township. In addition, crop reporting forms are sent to all Islanders who attend the Agricultural College at Truro, about 150 in number, and to the presidents and secretaries of the different Institutes. The ground is also covered by special inquiries of an officer of the Department, and results are checked by telephonic references to merchants. Two reports are made during the year, one about July 25 and the other about one month later. Under the heading of 'General Conditions' correspondents are requested to fill in numbers above or below one hundred, which figure represents average conditions at the time of the year when the report is made.

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Nova Scotia. (A) Annual estimates are published of areas and yields of the principal field crops in a crop report issued in December. The information is obtained upon schedules returned by correspondents, the number replying being about 130. The figure 100 is taken to represent the crop of the previous year, and correspondents are required to estimate the increase or decrease per cent, and also to estimate the average yield per acre.

(B) A crop report relating to condition is issued in July, also based upon the returns of correspondents. In this report the state of the crop is expressed by a percentage as compared with the previous year and also as compared with the average. The schedules are sent to the secretaries of the agricultural societies and to leading representative farmers in the various counties.

New Brunswick. (A) Annual statistics of the area and yield of wheat, oats and buckwheat have been collected for 15 years and of potatoes for 13 years. They are published by counties each year with comparative figures for the four previous years. The method of collection is to issue in October of each year a circular and schedule to the secretary of each school district in the province. The school district represents a definite area, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees has charge of the collection of school taxes, knows the valuation and has an inventory of each farm. Taking one year with another upwards of 50 per cent of the forms are returned properly completed. The numbers of live stock are returned upon the same form.

The statistics collected are published in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, and the Report of 1911 contained the following paragraph:

It is to be hoped that in the near future arrangements can be made by the Dominion Government whereby accurate returns for the agricultural products of all Canada may be obtained under a universal system. At present in this province we have to depend upon the public spirit, good will and kindness of the secretaries of the School Board in each district for our returns. No provision has been made to compensate these men for their time and trouble. Consequently we have no reason to expect that all of them will furnish the district or that any of them will continue this work indefinitely. Many statistics which we do not gather at present are also desirable, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some plan may be evolved whereby a more satisfactory service can be given.

(B) No attempt is made to report on the condition of crops during growth.

Quebec. (A) No agricultural statistics are collected.

(B) The Department of Agriculture issues each year two Bulletins on the state of the crops, one in July and the other in October. The information is collected upon blank post cards, which to the number of 2,000 are sent to the parish priests, the secretaries of agricultural clubs, and others including certain members of the Legislature, the members of the Council of Agriculture, and some of the secretaries of municipalities. On these cards spaces are provided for description of all the crops under the headings of 'excellent,' 'good,' 'medium,' and 'bad,' the correspondent being requested to place a cross in the space according as the crop answers to one or other of these descriptions. In the Bulletin these descriptions are converted into per cent numbers given by counties, by groups of counties, and for the province; but no explanation is given in the Bulletin of the method of expression thus adopted.¹ Each Bulletin occupies about 22 octavo pages and contains also reports on the crops of Canada and of other countries taken apparently from the Census and Statistics Monthly and the reports of the International Agricultural Institute.

Ontario. (A) Annual agricultural statistics have been collected by the Bureau of Industries since 1882, when the present Chief of the Census and Statistics Office

¹ In a letter received from the Quebec Department of Agriculture it is explained that 100 represents the note 'très bien,' 75 'bien,' 50 'médiocre,' and 25 'mal.'

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occupied the position of Secretary. They cover practically all varieties of field crops and the numbers of live stock. The present method of collection is partly by direct returns from occupiers and partly by estimates based upon the returns of correspondents. Early in June a circular with schedule is issued under statutory authority to the clerks of municipalities requesting information *inter alia* as to the acreage of assessed, cleared, wood, slash, marsh or waste lands. In July a card is issued to farmers asking for the areas sown to crops and the numbers and market value of live stock; also quantities and values of wool, beehives and the value of farm property and implements. In August preliminary estimates are collected of the yields per acre of the earlier crops and in November for all crops. Average market prices received by growers are collected in February in respect of the previous season. Bulletins containing the results of the inquiries made are published in August and November, and the agricultural statistics as finally completed are included in the **Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries**.

(B) In April, August and October circulars are issued to correspondents requesting a large variety of detailed information respecting the condition of crops, the probable yield per acre, the cause and extent of injuries, and inviting also general remarks. No system of expressing condition numerically appears now to be adopted. The results are published in Bulletins of the Bureau of Industries. The correspondents are furnished with copies of the Bulletins issued by the Department and the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Industries, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Experimental Union, the Dairymen's Associations, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Associations, etc.

Manitoba. (A) Agricultural statistics have been collected annually by the Department of Agriculture since 1883, with the exception of 1888. The information is collected upon cards from correspondents twice yearly for the purpose of two Bulletins issued in June and December. The correspondents are 770 in number, one for each township where there is any cultivation or live stock or both. The card for the June Bulletin, issued in May, requires the number of acres sown to crops in each township and a variety of other information, including the numbers of live stock. The card for the December Bulletin issued in October requires, with other information, the average yield per acre of the crops sown and the number of threshing outfits and names and addresses of the owners. Correspondents have the privilege of receiving regularly an agricultural newspaper, and arrangements were also made for the presentation to them of free copies of the work on Farm Weeds issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The June Bulletin gives particulars as to the acreage under the chief crops by districts, the numbers of farm hands and female servants employed and required and the numbers of live stock. The December Bulletin repeats the areas, and gives the total yields and yields per acre as well as other information, including the figures of previous years for comparison.

(B) Reports on the condition of crops are obtained on the same cards as used for the statistics. They are supplied in the form of general remarks and are summarized in the Bulletins. No system of numerical expression of condition is adopted.

Saskatchewan. (A) The province of Saskatchewan was created in 1905; but statistics relating to the principal field crops of the province have been published by the provincial Department of Agriculture for each of the years 1898 to 1911. A great variety of agricultural information is collected from correspondents by the Department of Agriculture, who endeavour to have one correspondent in each of the townships within the cultivated area. This area is divided into nine crop districts. In 1910 the number of correspondents was stated to be nearly 1,600. In July agricultural returns giving the areas under crops and the numbers of live stock are collected from the farmers and ranchers of the province, 'the aim being to reach every farmer in the province.' Only a proportion of the farmers and ranchers who

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receive the schedules make returns. The final figures published by the Department are compiled from these returns, and the estimated crop yields and other data are based upon the reports of the crop correspondents. Letters and blank schedules are issued to the correspondents at intervals from January to the end of the year. In April preliminary estimates of areas under wheat, oats, barley and flax are collected from correspondents in the form of percentages of the areas under these crops in the previous year.

(B) During the season information is collected from correspondents on the condition of crops during growth, and condition is expressed numerically by percentages of a 'standard condition.' This is defined as meaning 'a state of normal average growth such as is commonly seen at the stage when the report is made.' If the crop is better than usual it is indicated by a number over 100, if poorer by a number less than 100. A very satisfactory condition compared with other years is indicated by a number between 100 and 125, a fair condition by a number between 50 and 74. For the further guidance of the correspondents it is stated that the Department would regard as 'average' in the wheat crop a condition that pointed to or promised an average yield of from 18 to 20 bushels per acre. The condition of live stock is also expressed numerically in percentages of a standard condition, which has the same definition as that given by the Dominion Government, viz., a healthy and thrifty state, the figure 100 indicating a 'condition of normal healthfulness, thriftiness and flesh.' A number between 75 and 100 indicates a good, between 50 and 74 an average, between 25 and 49 a fair, and below 25 a poor condition.

In 1911 the Department inaugurated a system of telegraphic crop-reporting, and bulletins based upon the information thus obtained were issued fortnightly since the beginning of May. The report of the Department states (Bulletin No. 26, 1911, p. 18) that 'this system marks a somewhat unique departure, as no other Department of Agriculture on this continent has as yet adopted this method of collecting and disseminating information on growing crop conditions.'

No money remuneration is given to correspondents, there being no appropriation for this purpose; but at the close of each year they are invited to choose an agricultural paper for the ensuing year and the Department pays the annual subscriptions to the papers selected. Agricultural books are occasionally also distributed free to correspondents.

Under the ordinances in force threshers are required to send returns to the Department of Agriculture of the areas and yields of wheat, oats, barley, flax, spelt, etc., threshed by them for farmers. For this purpose small blank ruled books are supplied. Failure to make the return incurs liability to a penalty not exceeding \$25, and to threshers who send in their returns before December 31, the choice is offered of one of three agricultural papers to be sent free for one year from the ensuing 1st of March.

Alberta. (A) This province was also created in 1905; but the annual agricultural statistics of the provincial Department of Agriculture go back to 1899. The statistics are obtained through a voluntary crop-reporting service with about 740 correspondents. The Department aims at securing a correspondent in every township, and though there was not a correspondent in every township in 1911, the province was then stated to be pretty well covered. Four schedules are despatched to the correspondents in the year, and the following extract from a letter of the Department, dated February 23, 1911, explains their use:

Form No. 1, mailed to the Department shortly after May 1, is a report on the condition and acreage of fall sown crops, the acreage of spring sown crops under cultivation, or for which land is being broken, and the average farm price obtained in the previous year for crops as stated therein, the date of fall seeding, and when finished. Form No. 2, mailed to the Department about June 20, reports on the condition and acreage of spring sown crops, the condi-

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tion of fall sown crops, the date of spring seeding commenced and ended and a report as to the weather conditions. Form No. 3, mailed to the Department as soon after July 20 as possible, gives the general state of the weather since the previous report, the condition of the crops at that time and an estimate of their yield. Form No. 4, mailed to the Department about October 15, gives approximate yields of roots and hay, the duration of harvest, areas sown to winter wheat and estimate of increase; also the numbers of cattle, horses, etc., in the township from which the report comes.

(B) The condition of the crops is judged in per cent numbers from their appearance compared with their condition at the same date last year—whether for instance so much per cent better or worse. Correspondents receive a premium of one year's subscription to any agricultural periodical. The province is divided into 36 crop districts.

Under ordinances similar to those already referred to in the case of Saskatchewan each thresher is required to furnish the Department of Agriculture with returns of quantities threshed under penalty for default not exceeding \$25. A premium of a year's subscription to one of five selected agricultural newspapers is offered to threshers who duly make returns. The yields of the different grains in the province are compiled from the threshers' returns and are expressed in bushels by threshers' measure and not by weight. In 1911 there were approximately 1,000 threshers in the province.

British Columbia. Nothing systematic in the way of agricultural statistics or crop reports has been attempted by this province previous to 1911; but a beginning has now been made, and a report published April, 1912, on the agricultural statistics of the province for 1911 is the first of an intended annual series. The returns are obtained through voluntary correspondents, of whom 221 were enrolled last year, and the province has been divided into six districts. The methods of collection are not described. A table is given showing for agricultural products the home production, the imports from other Canadian provinces and the imports from points outside Canada.

Differing Results. Under the conditions described material differences arise between on the one hand the census figures and the annual crop estimates of the Dominion Government itself, and on the other hand between the Dominion and the Provincial Government statistics or estimates. The following are typical instances selected for the purpose of illustration.

Census Statistics and Census Office Estimates. For the year 1911 the areas based upon the Census Office estimates were found by the Census to have been excessive by 386,848 acres of barley, 1,059,880 acres of oats, 49,403 acres of potatoes and 599,058 acres of hay and clover. If there had been no census in that year these areas would have been used for the calculation of total yields, which would thus have been overestimated by 11,196,000 bushels of barley, 39,977,400 bushels of oats, 7,109,000 bushels of potatoes and 995,000 tons of hay and clover.¹

Census Office Estimates and Provincial Statistics or Estimates. It is notorious that the Dominion and provincial crop estimates are hopelessly at variance. An analysis of the differences for wheat, barley, oats and flax and for live stock in respect of one year (1910) was published in the Census and Statistics Monthly of August, 1911, pp. 197-201. It need only be mentioned here that for wheat in Ontario the Dominion figures were 143,292 acres (16 p.c.) and 4,522,000 bushels (20 p.c.) less than those of the province, and that for oats the Dominion figures were in excess of those of the province by 514,067 acres (18 p.c.) and 26,832,000 bushels (26 p.c.), and for the

¹ For a more detailed comparison of the Census Office estimates with the statistics of the actual census see the Census and Statistics Monthly for January, 1912, pp. 6-8.

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whole of Canada the per cent differences for the cereals named ranged from 2.75 wheat to 12.79 oats, the Dominion figures being the larger. In the case of oats the net difference represented 36,667,000 bushels.

Census Figures and Provincial Statistics or Estimates. The figures of the Census being truly statistical, that is data obtained from the addition of units, it would be reasonable to expect that where the provincial authorities issued figures based upon per cent estimates compared with the previous year the statistics of the Census should be used for the calculation in preference to the local estimates. This has almost invariably not been the case, the Local Departments having apparently more faith in their own estimates than in the figures collected by the Census from each occupier. The following are instances of differences between the Census and provincial figures for 1911:

AREA.				
Crop.	Census.	Province.	Difference.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	p.c.
Manitoba—				
Wheat.....	2,979,734	3,339,072	+ 359,338	+ 12
Oats.....	1,260,736	1,628,562	+ 367,826	+ 29
Saskatchewan				
Wheat.....	4,704,660	5,232,248	+ 527,588	+ 11
Oats.....	2,124,057	2,192,806	+ 68,749	+ 3
British Columbia—				
Wheat.....	7,055	14,407½	+ 7,415½	+ 105
Oats.....	33,148	38,560½	+ 5,412½	+ 16
Hay.....	82,916	107,613	+ 24,698	+ 30

YIELD.				
	bush.	bush.	bush.	p.c.
Manitoba—				
Wheat.....	60,275,000	61,058,786	+ 783,786	+ 1
Oats.....	57,893,000	73,786,683	+ 15,893,683	+ 27
Saskatchewan				
Wheat.....	97,665,000	96,796,588	— 868,412	— 0.8
Oats.....	97,962,000	98,676,270	+ 714,270	+ 0.7
British Columbia				
Wheat.....	198,000	424,909	+ 226,909	+ 115
Oats.....	1,740,000	1,950,129	+ 210,129	+ 12

Whether these figures differ largely or agree within narrow limits they afford equally an argument in favour of co-operation for the issue of one set of figures upon the authority of both Governments.

From the foregoing it is apparent that in scope the statistics or estimates both of the Dominion and provinces are fairly comprehensive, except as regards the Maritime provinces and Quebec. Reliability is defective throughout, not only by unsoundness or divergence of method, but also because where the Dominion and the Provincial Departments issue differing figures the trustworthiness of both is necessarily called into question. Overlapping and unnecessary duplication of effort are apparent from the fact that there are in each province two sets of agricultural correspondents, one set reporting for the province and the other for the Dominion. In the work of crop-reporting the provincial methods for the expression of the condition of the crops differ *inter se*, differ from those employed by the Dominion Government and differ

from the methods laid down by the International Agricultural Institute for the guidance of adhering countries.

Agricultural Statistics of the Indian Reserves. For many years the Department of Indian Affairs has published in its Annual Reports agricultural and industrial statistics of the Indian Reserves for the year, including information as to lands, buildings, agricultural implements, live stock, general effects and the areas and yields of grain, root and fodder crops. These statistics are entirely independent of the annual agricultural estimates of the Census and Statistics Office. According to the last report available, that for the year ended March 31, 1911, the Indian population engaged in agriculture in 1910 numbered 89,290, and from 58,550 acres under crop they produced 1,494,452 bushels of grain and roots and 123,198 tons of hay, the whole having a value of \$1,460,162. A considerable and apparently increasing surplus of the produce grown comes into the market. The statistics are collected by the Indian Agents, who are resident upon the Reserves and are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions. They are obtained and published entirely for the purposes of the administration of Indian Affairs.

International Crop Reports and Agricultural Statistics. In January, 1910, the International Agricultural Institute inaugurated a service of Agricultural Statistics and started also a scheme of international crop-reporting. Canada as one of the adhering countries undertook to do its share in furnishing the necessary data, and the Dominion Crop-reporting Service, started in 1908, had thenceforth the double object of meeting the national requirements of Canada and the international requirements of the Institute. After the formation of the Institute an officer of the Department of Agriculture was appointed Canadian Correspondent of the Institute and charged with the duty of receiving and distributing the Institute's publications in Canada and of acting as the intermediary for the transmission to Rome of the information officially supplied by Canada. Subsequently the same officer was appointed to be Chief of the Publications Branch for the distribution of the Department's own publications.

Abstracts from the Institute's Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics have from the beginning been published in the Census and Statistics Monthly. The Canadian Correspondent issues Bulletins giving the same information in greater detail. In these Bulletins at the present time the Canadian Correspondent gives not only the information received from Rome but also a variety of other crop reports from both official and non-official sources, which have always been a feature of the Census and Statistics Monthly. Hence there is a duplication through the same statistics appearing in the publications of two Branches which until the recent transference of the Census and Statistics Office to the Department of Trade and Commerce were both in the Department of Agriculture.

Official Prices of Grain. There are no really satisfactory official statistics of grain prices. The subject is one of considerable difficulty and from an international point of view is engaging the attention both of the International Statistical Institute and the International Agricultural Institute. At present in Canada monthly wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for a series of years are given in Part V of the Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Labour Department gives newspaper quotations of grain for the calculations of its index numbers. The Census and Statistics Office publishes annually in December estimates of the average values per bushel or per ton of the produce of field crops as returned by correspondents, these values representing the local prices received by farmers. Of the provinces only the Departments of Agriculture in Ontario and Saskatchewan publish statistics of grain prices. The Ontario Bureau of Industries gives annual average market prices by counties and districts for cereals, corn, hay and potatoes. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture gives weekly for wheat, oats, barley and flax by grades the

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cash prices of grain in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, the cash prices of wheat in three grades at Minneapolis and the prices of flax at Duluth.

Resolutions of the International Statistical Institute. At its meetings held biennially in different capitals this body has devoted considerable attention to the perfecting of agricultural statistics from the international point of view. The following resolutions were passed at Berne, in 1895¹:

1. That in order to appreciate the conditions of agricultural exploitation and the changes produced therein, it is absolutely necessary to acquire as exact a knowledge as possible of the areas devoted to the cultivation of different agricultural products.

2. That the most efficacious means of arriving at this knowledge is by an individual census of agricultural occupations. In those countries where farmers can be trusted to give exact information as to their holdings, this census should be annual, whilst in those where the information must be largely collected by local authorities or by agents *ad hoc* the census should be quinquennial or even decennial in preference to a collection of data every year by means of estimates.

3. That where it is impossible to obtain an exact census of all the areas under different crops, data should be collected for all the exploitations that are possible, estimates being only employed to supplement data in default. These estimates should be made for local districts that present some degree of equality in the conditions and should be made separately for large, medium and small holdings. As to the method of estimating, it is preferable to distribute the areas under different products in proportion to the areas devoted to these products in a number of holdings of which an exact census has been taken. It is desirable that inquiries into the distribution of areas devoted to different products should be undertaken separately from those relating to the yield.

4. The best time to collect data of areas under cultivation is the month of June.

Statistical Conditions in the West of Canada. Between July 1 and August 21, a member of the Commission visited the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and as a result of conferences and interviews with numerous authorities and representatives of different interests, the following plans for dealing with the crop and other statistics of the western provinces are here outlined:—

Crops and Statistics. These naturally fall under two heads: (A) Returns of acreage sown and periodic reports on the condition of the crops between sowing and harvesting; (B) Returns of the yield of the different grains, and of the disposal of each crop within and without the areas of production.

(A) **Areas sown and Condition during Growth.** At present various independent agencies are collecting information as to the areas sown and the subsequent condition of the crops. Chief of these are: (1) the Dominion Government through the Department of Trade and Commerce; (2) the various Provincial Governments through their Departments of Agriculture; (3) the chief railway companies of the West; and (4) the leading agricultural implement companies. Various elevator and milling companies, leading grain dealers and some of the newspapers are also engaged in collecting statistics with reference to the areas and condition of the crops. The work of these agencies represents a great deal of overlapping and waste of energy, while no part of the field reported upon is dealt with in an adequate manner. However competent some of the reporters may be they are required to deal with too large areas to permit of their reports being quite accurate. What is required is one reporting staff, the members of which shall be

¹ Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, tome ix, 2e livraison, pp. LXXVIII et 127

carefully selected, and assigned sufficiently small areas to permit of their being personally visited and carefully reported upon. Further, this reporting staff should be supervised by a number of district inspectors, who should be specially qualified and disinterested persons, such as the instructors of agricultural colleges, demonstration farms, or agricultural institutes. This local supervision is indispensable to the obtaining of the best qualified local reporters, having them properly instructed as to their duties, and ensuring adequate, intelligent and prompt reports upon the condition of the crops.

The reports thus obtained through the co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be sent in duplicate to the Dominion and provincial authorities and be promptly issued to the public. If this reporting service can be adequately and promptly rendered, it will be greatly appreciated by the railroad companies, the agricultural implement companies, the grain and produce dealers, the banks, wholesale and retail merchants and all others interested in the grain trade of the West. With an adequate Government service, the railroad companies and others could dispense with the present costly and unsatisfactory efforts which they are compelled to make in order to secure information vital to their business and which they do not consider they obtain from the present statistical organization. In consideration of the information supplied and the relief afforded by an adequate service, the railroad and other corporations interested in the business of the western provinces would be willing to assist in furnishing such information as may be essential for statistical returns required in other directions.

(B) **Total Volume of the Crop and its Disposal.** The greater part of the crops in the West is threshed immediately after harvest by travelling threshers. A few of the wealthier farmers have their own threshing equipment, but the proportion of the crop threshed in this way is quite small. Practically all threshing machines in operation are equipped with recording attachments which register the amount of grain passing through them. These records, which are necessary alike for the farmer and the thresher, are kept in books for future reference. Under a system of provincial license, at present partially established, the names and addresses of all the threshing outfits would be available, and they could be required to make returns from time to time of the various grains passing through their machines. The securing of these returns would require to be under the supervision of the district inspectors already referred to, assisted, where necessary, by the local reporters. Through the same channels, returns could be obtained from the few farmers who do their own threshing. Once the threshing was finished, if the returns were properly collected, there would be practically a complete record of the annual harvest.

In obtaining complete and reliable statistics as to the disposal of the crop, little new mechanism is called for. It simply requires that the sources of information which already exist should be co-ordinated, with a view to obtaining accurate and comprehensive results. The existing sources of information and their relation to the problem before us may be briefly summarized.

In the first place the Warehouse Commission at Winnipeg obtains and can furnish accurate returns of all grain passing through the elevators and mills on the railway tracks throughout the three western provinces. The remainder of the grain which is shipped, being nearly fifty per cent of it at present, is loaded over the platforms directly into cars by the farmers themselves. The railway companies can furnish complete returns of these cars. Although the amount placed in each car at the time of shipment is not registered, yet it is accurately determined and recorded when the cars are delivered. An accurate average for each carload is thus obtained each season and is found to vary very slightly from one season to another. This average can thus be safely applied in advance to the number of cars loaded the following season. From these two sources we obtain a return of practically all the grain which is shipped from the local centres. The amount of grain which is eventu-

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ally shipped out of the area of the three northwest provinces can be determined from the returns of the grain inspected for shipment, checked by the actual shipments from the terminal elevators and the customs returns of the amount passing directly into the adjoining States. The shipments into British Columbia can also be furnished by the railway companies. This factor, which is not very important at present, is expected to increase greatly after the opening of the Panama Canal.

Beyond the grain passing through the elevators and mills on the tracks and the amount loaded over the platforms, the most important factor to be considered is the amount of grain delivered directly by the farmers to local mills not on the railway tracks. An accurate return of this can be obtained through the Northwest Millers' Association, which includes or has a record of all such mills. The returns so far considered would cover all the grain of the Northwest Provinces which is shipped or milled. There would thus remain to be considered only the unshipped grain which is retained by the farmers, namely the grain retained for seed or feed. The average amount of grain required for seed can be determined from the returns as to the acreage sown. The remainder of the crop, apart from a small amount held by the farmers in private storage, would represent feed. If, therefore, the threshers' returns, already referred to, are at all accurate, the amount retained for feed can be easily determined.

At present there appears to be very little grain held over from one season to another in the hands of the farmers. An increasing amount may of course be held until the following spring; but the amount retained beyond the following harvest is at present a negligible quantity.

Live Stock. Apart from the grain trade, at present much the most important interest in the three prairie provinces attaches to the live stock industry. Live stock, not being subject to the same definite annual cycle as the grain crops, cannot be dealt with in the same manner or with quite the same accuracy. It was agreed by those best acquainted with this industry that the best medium for obtaining accurate annual returns of the increase and disposal of the live stock in the hands of the farmers and ranchers would be the municipal assessors in the different provinces. In making their annual assessment, these officials could also obtain returns of the live stock in the possession of each individual in their respective townships. These returns should distinguish the increase by birth and purchase, and the decrease by death or sale, the stock sold being distinguished as live or as carcass.

From these returns, however, there would remain a considerable margin to be dealt with in certain portions of the unorganized territories of the provinces, where municipal institutions have not yet been established. There are, however, certain provincial and other agencies dealing with these regions from whom fairly accurate returns can be obtained, with the assistance of the district inspectors, referred to in the case of the grain reporting.

Returns as to shipments of live stock, both within the provinces and for export, can be obtained from the railway companies and from the chief packers and dealers in meat supplies. At present, owing to the western demand for meat quite out-running the local supply, there is little or no export of cattle or meat from the prairie provinces except into British Columbia.

Fisheries. Three authorities collect statistics with regard to the Canadian fisheries: (1) the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries; (2) certain of the provinces; and (3) the Census and Statistics Office.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries publishes its statistics in two forms: (1) a Monthly Bulletin of Sea-fishery Statistics, limited for the most part to a record of sea-fish caught and marketed in Canada, with similar current statistics of foreign countries—all being primarily for the information of the trade. This Bulletin was begun in 1911. (2) An annual report of the Canadian fisheries, which includes, in addition to an estimate of production founded on the monthly bulletin (finally revised and checked for the purpose), statements with regard to the number of men

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engaged in the fisheries, the number of nets, boats, and other appliances used, the number of storehouses, canneries, etc., in operation, their capitalization, output, etc.

These statistics are collected by inspectors, overseers and assistants employed by the Department throughout Canada. The staff of overseers and assistants numbers about one hundred, and is paid salaries ranging from \$60 to \$600 per annum. It is the duty of each sea-coast officer to travel throughout his district once a month and report in full detail to the Department with regard to all fishing operations. Inland officers report once a year.

The situation as between the Dominion and the provinces in the matter of the control of the fisheries requires to be stated for its bearing on the statistics of the industry.

By a decision of the Privy Council in 1898, it was declared that the property rights in the fisheries, which belonged to the provinces prior to Confederation, were still vested in those provinces. The result of this decision works out as follows: The Dominion Department claims control of the sea fisheries of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia on the old principle dating from Magna Charta that sea fisheries are a national right. In the case also of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Dominion has entire control, seeing that these provinces did not exist as provinces prior to Confederation and that the Dominion retained all the Crown Lands on their admission to Confederation. The inland fisheries of Quebec and Ontario, however, are now administered by the provincial authorities, though even here the Dominion retains the sole right to legislate, the provinces being vested merely with administration.

The general effect of the above is that the statistics of the fisheries are, except in the two cases mentioned, in the charge of the Dominion Department. In the case of the inland fisheries of Ontario and Quebec, the statistics are in the first instance collected by the provincial authorities, for though the Dominion has a limited number of officers in these fields, they depend almost entirely upon the provincial officers for their statistical information. In the case of Ontario, the field is important. Inasmuch, however, as the provincial statistics are prepared in much the same way as the Dominion statistics generally, they would appear capable of entering into the general scheme. The inland fisheries of Quebec are less important; but in both provinces, they are operated under a licensing system, and this reduces the difficulty of securing statistics.

The only provinces which have fisheries departments are Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The statistics of the two first have just been dealt with. Those of British Columbia appear to duplicate the Dominion Department's work in that province. In any case the field in British Columbia is limited: the operations of the salmon canneries may be arrived at through the companies' books; the halibut fisheries are chiefly conducted through one port; while the herring fisheries are limited to a few areas, these being chief branches of the British Columbia industry.

The Dominion Department may accordingly be said to be in a favourable position to obtain statistics as to the fisheries above referred to. Latterly, increased attention has been paid to the improvement of statistics, the institution of the monthly bulletin being an illustration.

The statement issued by the Census is for the census year and would seem to involve a duplication of the Fisheries Department's annual review of that period. The Census has not the expert point of view of the Department. Annual fishery returns, moreover, require more than a single visit. So much was this felt that the Census of 1900 made extensive use of the Department's figures. For the last Census a suggestion was made that the officials of the Dominion Fisheries Department should collect the census statistics. This, however, would still have meant duplication, except to the extent that the census statistics are for the calendar year, whereas those of the Department are for the fiscal year.

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Forestry. The census statistics of forestry products are collected by a special schedule, No. 8, which relates only to the quantities and values of rough products cut by the saw and axe on farms and on timber limits or other large tracts. Statistics of sawn products are collected on the Manufacturers' Schedule No. 9.

Since 1909, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has been engaged in the collection of annual statistics of forest products, the practice being to publish the results in bulletins relating to separate sections of the lumbering industry and to bring these results into one bulletin when complete. Thus though there may not be duplication of actual statistics, those of the Census being on one basis and those of the Forestry Branch upon another, there is certainly duplication of effort during the census year.

It is claimed on the part of the Forestry Branch that expert knowledge of the lumbering industries is essential to the collection of accurate statistics and that the census statistics besides being collected only every ten years are not sufficiently specific for the practical needs of the industry.

The annual reports of the Forestry Branch are as follows:

1. Report on the production of lumber, square timber, lath and shingles.
2. Report on pulpwood produced and consumed in Canada.
3. Report on timber used in mining operations.
4. Report on the number and value of cross-ties purchased.
5. Report on tan-bark and tanning extract used.
6. Report on cooperage stock manufactured in Canada for tight and slack cooperage and on boxes and box shooks manufactured.
7. Report on the number of telephone, telegraph, electric light and power poles purchased.

The functions of the Branch are primarily instructional and administrative. The staff numbers about two hundred and the annual appropriation amounts to \$374,000. The statistical work is merely incidental to that of administration, two men being employed on compilation and \$2,000 being appropriated for statistical purposes alone.

The Branch is gradually enlarging its statistics, being at the moment engaged in an investigation covering all the wood-using industries of the Dominion.

It is further claimed by the Forestry Branch that reliable statistics regarding the area, situation and quantities available of the different species of timber, the quantity manufactured, the prices and the uses of different commercial timbers are necessary before any wise policy of conservation on forest protection or management can be adopted, or public support for it secured. In order to obtain such statistics the aid is desirable of experts possessing intimate acquaintance with the forest regions of Canada, with the producers and users of forest products and with the qualities and uses of the different Canadian woods. The knowledge of forest products must be secured from different sources: for instance, of lumber and cooperage from the producers; of cross-ties, poles and pulpwood from the purchasers; and of boxes and box shooks from manufacturers and consumers. Technical knowledge and experience are necessary in the compilation of lists of producers from trade directories or other sources, in the preparation of the schedules employed, in the editing and classification of the returns received and, lastly, in the writing of an intelligent report discussing the tables compiled and the conclusions to be drawn.

In foreign countries the collection of forestry statistics is recognized as an important part of forestry administration, and in nearly all countries the collection and study of forestry statistics are undertaken by the Forestry Department. In the United States the machinery of the Census Branch is used. The actual planning of the work is nevertheless done by officials of the Forestry Service, who also edit the returns and prepare them for publication.

On Crown Lands in Canada the Provincial Governments keep records of licenses granted, cut made, etc.

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Mining. The statistics of the mining industry of Canada consist of (1) an annual report on production issued by the Dominion Department of Mines; (2) annual reports of the Mines Departments of certain of the provinces; and (3) the report on the results of the decennial Census.

(1) **Dominion Report on Mineral Production.** The annual report on mineral production by the Department of Mines aims primarily to cover all phases of mineral production, metallic and non-metallic. Latterly it has been expanding in the way of adding various details such as statistics relating to labour and wages; these, however, are imperfect. Details such as the value of plants, company earnings, capitalization, etc., are omitted.

Several difficulties of a special nature are involved in the collection and analysis of mineral production statistics. For example, it is useful to estimate the total value as well as the amount of production for the purposes of final total comparisons with other countries, or as between the several provinces. The obtaining of values, however, is in many cases difficult, especially when sales of mineral products are not made in the year in which the products are mined. The Mines Department, accordingly, lays the chief emphasis upon its return of quantities. Again many difficulties emerge in the collecting and estimating of production. The methods of Canada and the United States, for example, differ fundamentally from those of Great Britain, in that the former seek to obtain an estimate of metals 'recovered or recoverable,' i.e., of the ultimate manufactured product, whereas the latter lays chief stress on the return of crude products.

A handicap of the Dominion Department of Mines in the collecting of statistics is that it has no legislative authority to demand returns of production, the provinces being vested with the control of mining legislation. The issue of monthly statistics on such items as coal, iron and steel production has not been attempted. No system of co-ordination between the Department and other statistical branches exists. The Department comes automatically into touch with a voluminous correspondence on the subject of the mineral resources of Canada; the Statistical Branch is also able to obtain from the field force of the Geological Survey its information as to operating companies, etc.

(2) **Provincial Statistics.** The character and extent of the mining statistics of the several provinces differ considerably. The Mines Departments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia issue complete returns annually. New Brunswick returns are less complete. Alberta and Saskatchewan issue statistics of coal production. Manitoba and Prince Edward Island have no mineral statistics.

The mining statistics of the provinces being collected under legislative authority cover various phases of the industry, instead of being virtually restricted to production alone as in the case of the statistics of the Dominion Department.

Where an industry presents such varied conditions according to locality as mining, and where legislation differs to such a degree as the mines acts of the various provinces, differences in statistical methods and results are almost bound to occur. Especially is this the case in statistics of production. Perhaps the most frequent criticism of Canadian mining statistics is that those of the provinces are collected on different bases and are, therefore, not comparable *inter se*. The Dominion Department of Mines, again, proceeds from its own view-point, and apparent discrepancies and contradictions result.

Some of the differences as between the provinces in their methods of recording production are as follows: (1) All the provinces do not use the same statistical year. (2) Some of the provinces estimate total output; others only actual sales. (3) Some of the provinces make no attempt at valuation, others differ in their methods of valuation, their sources of market prices, the inclusion or exclusion of products from imported ores, etc. (4) Even the estimating of quantities is, in the case of smelter products,

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subject to variation, some of the provinces estimating the metal content of the un-refined ores and others actual smelter products.

For purposes of comparison between the provinces the Dominion statistics are available as a corrective of differences in provincial methods.

A conference between the mining departments of the several provinces and the Dominion Mines Branch, or the discussion of methods and the harmonising of results, has frequently been proposed, but has never hitherto materialized.

(3) **Census Statistics of Mining.** The decennial returns of the Census on Mining are presented from a broader outlook than those of the Mines Department inasmuch as they cover capital, plant, employees, wages, etc., as well as production. The statistics are collected on a single schedule, which is necessarily of wide range; but the statistics of production collected by the Mines Branch are more detailed than those of the Census and require twenty-five schedules which are varied to suit the different branches of the industry.

At the last two censuses of the United States co-operation between the Geological Survey and the Census Bureau was successfully carried out with a view to perfecting from a technical standpoint the information collected by the latter. A discussion with this end in view was held in connection with the preparation of the schedules for the recent Canadian Census, but had no practical result.

Manufactures. A census of manufacturing establishments is taken decennially on a single schedule. In addition, the Census and Statistics Office, between the censuses of 1901 and 1911, undertook a postal census of manufactures in 1905, the results of which were published in a special bulletin. The schedule used in taking this postal census was not so detailed as that used in connection with the decennial enumeration. Only a partial comparison was therefore possible.

A separate schedule in the decennial census is devoted to butter and cheese factories.

The International Statistical Institute recommends certain classifications and analyses of statistics of manufactures which have not yet been adopted by the Canadian Census.

A special bulletin dealing with the beet-sugar industry was issued by the Census and Statistics Office in 1909.

The Ontario Bureau of Labour publishes annual industrial statistics obtained by means of a circular addressed to the manufacturers of the province. The returns are incomplete and the statistics are not on the same basis from year to year.

Massachusetts Census of Manufactures. An annual postal census of manufactures is taken by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a State with a population of 3,366,416 and with manufactured products of the total value of \$1,465,749,310 as returned in 1910. The Commission are indebted to the courtesy of the present Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics (Mr. Charles F. Gettemy) for the following detailed information relating to this Census, communicated in a letter dated November 4, 1912, from which are taken the following extracts:

This work was begun by this Department under an act originally passed in 1886, and I have just issued our 25th annual report under the act. We describe the data thus compiled as Statistics of Manufactures, but these annual compilations are not based upon a complete *census* of manufactures within the strict meaning of such a term.

Our laws have always provided for a decennial census of population, manufactures and commerce, taken midway between the decennial censuses of the Federal Government, so that we have for Massachusetts a quinquennial census of population, agriculture and manufactures; and by an arrangement with the

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Federal Government, its censuses for Massachusetts are taken through the organization of this Office, the Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics being designated by the President to act as Supervisor of the United States Census of our Commonwealth.

Supplementing the quinquennial manufactures census, however, we cover a considerable portion of the same field annually, without pretending, since we have not the time nor the facilities, to cover the entire field of manufactures as completely in the non-censal years as in the years when we take the census. So far as reflecting actual conditions, the distinction is largely nominal, for, while in our annual compilations, that is, for the non-censal years, we have returns for perhaps not more than sixty per cent of the entire number of establishments covered in the regular census year, we nevertheless estimate that our data for the non-census years reflect approximately ninety per cent of the entire product as returned in the census years, while for the leading industries our returns for the non-censal years are as complete as they are in the census years and, therefore, do not constitute for these industries an actual census. I doubt very much whether the results obtained in making our returns for the non-censal years as complete for the smaller establishments as they are when the regular census is taken would compensate for the additional expense involved. Nevertheless, our annual statistics have gradually been approximating each year a great degree of completeness, and to the extent that this is true our annual canvass approximates the genuine census.

Up to 1907 our annual statistics of manufactures had been presented in such a form that comparisons were made only between identical establishments reporting; so that the reports for establishments reporting for the first time in any given year would not be reflected in the report for that year, for the reason that they could not also have made a report for the preceding year. Therefore the data were not comparable for any period of time.

I am enclosing a copy of the schedule such as we mail annually to Massachusetts manufacturers, which they are required by law to fill out and return to the Department. After twenty-five years of experience in this field, we find that about sixty-five per cent of the manufacturers to whom our schedules are mailed returned them voluntarily, approximately all of the larger and more important concerns and industries being represented in the returns thus made; the remaining thirty-five per cent are the smaller establishments or the establishments in the smaller industries, or new concerns not yet accustomed to filling our schedules, and with whom more or less missionary work has to be done, and to obtain satisfactory returns from which it is necessary to send agents into the field. The major part of this field work is done within a period of about 100 days, for which service we employ temporary special agents for this period. The budget for this branch of the work of the department will have involved an expenditure during our current fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, of approximately \$15,455.

In a further letter, dated November 18, 1912, Mr. Gettemy explained that the total cost of the Division of Manufactures of the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics in 1912 was \$14,405, of which \$10,372 represents salaries and \$4,033 contingent expenses. In the budget estimates for 1913 the total cost was placed at \$16,937 (\$11,220 for salaries and \$5,717 for contingent expenses), the increase in the amounts being largely due to the contemplated publication of an Industrial Directory and also to an increase in the number of establishments to be covered.

Building Construction. There appears to be a growing demand for periodical records of the extent of building construction. These are at present obtainable from various official sources. The decennial census of property enables the number of dwellings, churches, schools, stores, warehouses, barns, stables, etc., to be observed

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from decade to decade. The Annual Report of the Department of Industry includes a record of buildings and plant. The census of manufactures in 1931 distinguished between values of land, buildings and plant; but for the census of 1911 these items were grouped under the single heading of 'Land, buildings and plant.'

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of Railway Statistics includes a record of railway construction, which is being gradually improved.

The Department of Labour publishes an annual review of building operations in localities where a system of building permits exists, and supplements this by estimates for localities having a population of 5,000 and upwards.

The reports of the Public Works Departments of the Dominion and the Provinces furnish still other sources of construction statistics.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Land. The chief agency in the collection of transportation statistics in Canada is the Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, which issues railway, tramway, canal, express, telephone and telegraph statistics. Certain railway statistics are also published in the reports of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Canada, and in the reports of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, while the Marine Department issues statistics of shipping. The Census does not deal with railway or steamboat companies except as producing concerns.

The Department of Railways and Canals proper takes cognizance of the location of railways and the operations of Government-owned railways and canals, while the Department of Marine similarly administers such matters as steamboat inspection, pilotage, the work of harbour commissioners, lighthouses, etc.

The Railway Statistics Branch reports annually with regard to railways on the following subjects: mileage, capital, aid to railways, traffic, earnings, operating expenses, equipment, train, car and locomotive mileage, fuel consumed by locomotives, accidents, crossings, railway employees, taxation and despatching. A table shows the location of all railways in Canada. Sixteen tables are employed to classify results.

In the case of electric railways a less extensive list of subjects is dealt with, and seven detailed tables are given.

The schedules on which these statistics are collected are identical with those used by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. The above reports are likewise modelled on the reports of that body, as are the forms and reports relating to express and telephone companies. The initial report on telegraph companies has not yet appeared. The year covered is the year ending with June 30,—the statistical year of the railways.

The work of preparing the five reports is carried out by a staff of twelve, all told, and at a salary cost this year of \$18,050.

The report of the Board of Railway Commissioners is chiefly devoted to an account of the proceedings and rulings of the Board. Somewhat extensive statistics of accidents on railways, however, are appended, owing to the fact that the powers of the Board are inquisitorial in respect to causes of accidents. There are, therefore, two series of statistics on railway accidents. In the United States the statistical functions, in Canada attached to the Railways Department, are under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and one series only of such statistics is issued. The two Canadian series do not exactly duplicate each other, as the Board of Railway Commissioners has jurisdiction only over railways operating under Dominion charter, while the Railway Statistics Branch issues returns for all railway companies; moreover they cover different years, besides being from a different point of view.

The reports of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board are likewise devoted primarily to the proceedings of the Board, but include statistics of steam railways,

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street railways and telephone systems operated under Ontario charters. They cover municipally owned and operated utilities. Analyses of railway accidents also appear in these reports.

Reports of the publicly owned and operated telephones of Manitoba and Alberta are issued.

Water. The Department of Marine and Fisheries issues annually a list of the vessels on the register book of the Dominion on December 31. This enables the number and tonnage of Canadian shipping to be noted from year to year. The number of employees on vessels is also noted, as well as the size of each vessel.

The annual canal statistics issued by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals deal less extensively with canal traffic than do statistics of the same office with railway traffic.

Supplements to the annual reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries contain reports of harbour commissioners, pilotage authorities, port wardens, shipping, and of wrecks and casualties occurring to British, Canadian and foreign sea-going vessels in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters.

An annual statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce deals with the subsidized steamship service, and includes statistics showing the steamship traffic on subsidized vessels.

Though the Department of Marine appoints the harbour masters throughout Canada no comprehensive series of port business, traffic landed and shipped, etc., is received.

Postal Statistics. The Annual Report of the Postmaster General contains extensive statistics with regard to the number of post offices, postal note offices, money order offices, savings bank offices, mileage over which the mails are carried by railways, stages, and water transportation, the number and value of postage stamps issued and the general revenues and expenditures of the Department.

The number of letters and post cards is estimated from revenues from year to year. Thus if the revenue for the present year is found to exceed that of 1911 by ten per cent, one-tenth will be added to the number of letters estimated for 1911. Attempts have been made to secure a count of letters for a typical week, but with indifferent success.

The statistics of the Department in general are much the same as those of Great Britain and the United States, though differing in points of detail. They are, however, less complete than those of Germany.

The primary endeavour of the Department is to improve the quality of the service rendered to the people in the actual transmission of mail matter. The nature of that service requires that certain operations, such as the despatch of mails, shall be carried out with the minimum of any delay that may be desirable for statistical purposes.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Foreign Trade. Statistics relating to trade between Canada and other countries (exports and imports) are comprised in the following reports.

Trade and Navigation Report. The record of Canada's foreign trade is based on Customs import and export entries, and is published by the Department of Customs in the publications called 'Trade and Navigation Returns,' which are issued in the form of monthly statements and an annual report. Both blue books give classified details of all goods entered for consumption, the country from which imported, whether free or dutiable, and of all goods exported, whether Canadian or foreign, and the country to which exported. On the former the amount of duty collected is set forth as under the general, preferential or French treaty clauses of the tariff. The monthly report also gives the returns for the preceding month of

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the fiscal year for every customs port. It states the number of vessels in the foreign trade arriving and departing from Canadian ports, with registered tonnage and freight carried.

Although since Confederation the Department of Customs has been continuously in sole charge of the preparation of these foreign trade returns, it was only in the year 1900 that the work of classifying and aggregating these returns from the customs entry papers was transferred from the custom houses to the Department of Customs at Ottawa. These compilations are now made at Ottawa in the Customs statistical branch direct from the prime entries, with invoices, which have been taken at the different custom houses throughout Canada.

As to the accuracy of the figures from which these compilations are made, no imported goods can be obtained by the importer until after entry at some custom house in Canada where the goods are available for examination by the Customs. These entry papers must be in duplicate, and they show the description and value of each line of goods; these particulars must be established by formal certificate of the exporter and sworn statement of the importer, and also by thorough check of Customs officers. One set of these entry papers and invoices, for each importation received at any point in Canada, is sent promptly direct to the Customs statistical branch for use as a basis for the compilations in the 'Trade and Navigation Returns.' Similarly, sets of export entries for each exportation must be duly executed and sent direct from the port of exit to the Customs statistical branch. These formal entries are required for free as well as for dutiable goods. The truth of the descriptions and values, which are the basis of these trade returns, is assured by certificates of exporters, by sworn statements of the importers who know the facts and who are subject to penalties under the Customs Act if their statements are false, and by check of investigating officers of Customs.

It may be pointed out that the Department of Customs could not permit its invoices and entry papers to be used by any persons other than its own officials. These papers are held by the statistical branch a few days only whilst being tabulated, after which they are transferred to the Customs check branch to be thoroughly checked as to correctness of rates of duty and values for duty, and filed as a record for refund and drawback claims, and for further reference from time to time by the statistical branch in connection with errors discovered by the check branch and through other sources. The administration work of the Department of Customs has frequent need of reference to the records of the statistical branch for entry numbers covering the same line of particular goods entered at different custom houses, so as to see that they are being valued and rated uniformly for duty purposes, and for checking the accountant's record of monthly collections of duty at each custom house, and for other important administrative work.

Origin of Imported Goods. Origin is established by certificate of the foreign exporter and sworn statement of the importer, as well as by provisions for direct shipment in respect of goods entered under the British preferential tariff and under treaties with different foreign countries. The British preferential tariff extends to the products of various British countries enumerated in Section 3 of the Tariff Act. And the countries to which treaty rates extend are the United Kingdom, all British Colonies and Possessions, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Argentine Republic, Colombia, Venezuela.

The origin of other goods is regulated by the following provision in Section 50 of the Customs Act:

'Provided that goods which have been entered for consumption or for warehouse, or which have been permitted to remain, for any purpose, in any country intermediate between the country of export and Canada, shall not be considered as *in transitu* through such intermediate country but shall be treated as goods

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imported from such intermediate country and be valued and rated for duty accordingly.'

It would seem that goods imported under this clause and entered for consumption in Canadian Customs accounts, for example, as from the United States, if subject to United States Customs duties, would in the United States records, because of being handled in bond, be recorded as goods *in transitu* for Canada and not taken into account as an export, whilst in Canada they would be taken into account as imports from the United States. However, because of the heavier duties in Canada on such shipments they are of minor importance.

Destination of Exports. Entries of exports are credited in the statistical accounts to the port of exit from Canada when exported by land, and to the port where the goods are placed on the vessels when laden for export in such vessel. The terms of the trade relating to exports are: 'Goods the produce of Canada,' and 'Goods not the produce of Canada,' sometimes called 'Canadian' and 'Foreign' or 'Domestic' and 'Foreign' respectively. The distinction of foreign produce—such goods as have been imported and again exported—is provided for on the entry (Form B. 13), which shows in separate columns whether the goods are of domestic or foreign origin. In doubtful cases the rule is to consider as domestic all imported articles which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada. For accurate particulars of the country of destination of goods exported from Canada the Department of Customs depends on the export entry papers. These papers require the exporter to show the country of ultimate destination of the goods. It is so stated on the entry papers, and it is believed that exporters do show faithfully the country of ultimate destination of the goods, as known to them, as the export entry requires. But there are important cases where the destination of the goods, after exportation from Canada, may be altered in transit without the exporter's knowledge. These cases arise through the purchaser or owner of the goods finding a better market *en voyage* than the market to which they were originally destined. Tramp steamers and electric communication lend themselves readily to such changes in destination. The statistical organization of every country encounters this difficulty without reaching any satisfactory solution. So that where the facts are required as to the exports of one country to another country the import returns of the latter country are the best guide, and as a general rule may be depended on, so far as the entries for consumption are concerned, from countries from which directly exported.¹

Trade and Commerce Report. This is an annual report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce in seven separate parts, three of which relate entirely to movements of trade. The information therein is compiled from the Trade and Navigation Reports furnished in advance by the Customs Department, and contains figures covering a period of years for comparative and analytical purposes. The report is primarily designed for the furtherance of trade. Certain parts reproduce in different form portions of the Trade and Navigation Report; but the matter contained in each is essential. This Department also publishes a monthly report on very much the same lines as the annual report.

¹ The question of international commercial statistics of agricultural commodities is engaging the attention of the International Agricultural Institute, and communications dealing with this subject were submitted to the third General Assembly of the Institute held at Rome in May, 1911. See especially the following reports: (1) "Plan d'une étude sur les statistiques de l'importation et de l'exportation" par Prof. Umberto Ricci, Chef du Service de la Statistique Générale (Rapports et Études du Bureau de la Statistique Générale, Vol. I, pp. 201-219); (2) "Statistiques, officielles et autres, des stocks et des marchandises en voyage," (ibid. pp. 221-259); Rapport de Son Exo. M. G. Zabiello, délégué de la Russie, sur la Statistique Commerciale: "Étude préliminaire sur la question de l'utilisation de la statistique relative au commerce, aux stocks, à l'importation, à l'exportation et aux marchandises en voyage, pour les produits compris dans le service régulier d'information—Statistique des prix." (Assemblée Générale, 3e session, mai 1911, pp. 255-289); (4) Rapport de la 2e Commission (ibid. pp. 313-327).

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The seven parts of the annual Trade and Commerce Report are made up as follows:

PART I. CANADIAN TRADE:

Imports into and Exports from Canada. (Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II. CANADIAN TRADE:

1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III. CANADIAN TRADE:

With Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States).

PART IV. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

1. Bounties.
2. Lumber and Staple Products.
3. Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
4. Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
5. Tonnage Tables.
6. Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V. GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI. SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII. TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

It is believed that Canada is singular in the fact of issuing reports by different departments on the trade of the country. In the United States such work comes under the control of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labour, while in Great Britain a statistical office connected with the Customs and Excise Department prepares the work for the Board of Trade so far as regards trade information.

Inquiries as to trade addressed to the Government of Canada appear to be dealt with indiscriminately by the Customs or Trade and Commerce Departments.

Trade and Commerce Weekly. A weekly bulletin issued by the Trade and Commerce Department contains reports received from the Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents of the Dominion, inquiries received at the Department of interest to Canadian producers and other commercial information, including statistics of grain in store at, and grain shipments from the head of the Lakes. The reports of the Canadian Trade Commissioners and Trade Agents contain much valuable statistical matter on imperial and foreign trade.

Discrepancies in Trade Returns of Different Nations. The following statements illustrate discrepancies in the trade returns of different nations so far as they relate to Franco-British Trade, British-United States Trade and British-Canadian Trade:

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I. FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE.

Years ended December 31.	FROM BRITISH RETURNS.	FROM FRENCH RETURNS.
	Imports from France.	Exports to United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910	215,510,697	246,101,634
1911	202,604,224	234,736,057

Years ended December 31.	Exports to France.	Imports from United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910.....	162,816,406	179,556,392
1911.....	172,538,240	191,744,149

NOTE.—The “special” trade and not the “general” trade of France is shown in the above table. “Special” imports are imports for home consumption, “special” exports are exports of domestic produce. “General” imports are total imports, “general” exports are total exports.

The ‘General’ trade of France with the United Kingdom for the same years was as follows:

Years ended December 31.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
1910.....	213,225,242	357,101,531
1911.....	226,212,984	339,053,136

II. BRITISH-UNITED STATES TRADE.

Years ended December 31.	FROM BRITISH RETURNS.	FROM UNITED STATES RETURNS.
	Imports from United States.	Exports to United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910.....	572,400,324	550,913,288
1911.....	597,145,587	538,810,416
Years ended December 31.	Exports to United States.	Imports from United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910.....	303,660,684	270,890,309
1911.....	274,163,569	250,121,992

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III. BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Years ended December 31.	FROM BRITISH RETURNS.	FROM CANADIAN RETURNS.
	Imports from Canada.	Exports to United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910.....	124,756,445	140,495,937
1911.....	119,690,532	147,418,321

Years ended December 31.	Exports to Canada.	Imports from United Kingdom
	\$	\$
1910.....	110,059,530	107,679,719
1911.....	110,597,827	113,299,362

From the foregoing statements it will be noticed that there is only a slight difference between the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom according to Canadian sources and the exports from the United Kingdom to Canada according to British sources. So far as the Franco-British and the British-United States trade are concerned the differences are large. This is especially true in the case of the Franco-British trade.

The following table shows variations of the statistics of the trade in several important articles between Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom:

IV. CANADIAN, BRITISH AND UNITED STATES TRADE.

Articles and Years.	FROM CANADIAN RETURNS.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM RETURNS.		FROM UNITED STATES RETURNS.
	Exports from Canada to United Kingdom.	Imports into United Kingdom from		Exports from United States to United Kingdom.
		Canada.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bacon—				
1910	7,060,915	7,054,899	21,672,692	14,819,715
1911	8,536,963	8,730,537	24,661,994	17,309,645
Hams—				
1910	438,475	672,729	11,337,026	15,410,174
1911	447,594	961,283	13,199,797	19,656,888
Lard—				
1910	19,208	567,220	20,444,929	18,934,446
1911	22,758	551,690	19,537,954	17,524,948
Maize—				
1910	1,542,787	1,068,360	7,554,132	5,802,756
1911	2,925,334	2,063,374	13,202,760	11,533,382
Wheat—				
1910	48,041,964	34,357,007	23,151,604	10,556,261
1911	56,710,022	28,422,915	25,545,503	14,460,640
Wheat Flour—				
1910	8,783,005	7,617,481	14,043,263	13,300,016
1911	9,088,516	8,613,421	13,125,721	14,188,924

In the case of Tables II, III and IV it is possible to secure approximately uniform results by adjustment of Canadian goods shipped via United States ports.

Trade of Argentine Republic. From Table No. I below it will be observed that about one-third of the exports from Argentina are for orders. During the year ended December 31, 1910, as shown in Table II, the amount of flax, maize and wheat exported from Argentina for orders was valued at 98,139,827 pesos. The bulk of the goods exported for orders is sent to Portuguese Possessions. In such cases the exporter is not able to state the country of destination. On the arrival of the vessel at, say, Madeira, instructions are handed to the captain or master of the vessel and he at once clears for the best available market.

I. EXPORT TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1906-1910.

Years ended December 31.	Exports Direct.	Exports for Orders.	Total Exports.
	pesos.	pesos.	pesos.
1906	192,862,359	99,391,470	292,253,829
1907	199,969,640	96,234,729	296,204,369
1908	226,785,505	139,219,836	366,005,341
1909	272,591,439	124,759,089	397,350,528
1910	261,684,484	110,941,571	372,626,055

II. EXPORTS OF FLAX, MAIZE AND WHEAT FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1910.

Description.	Total Exports.	Exports for Orders.
	pesos.	pesos.
Flax	44,604,395	18,353,713
Maize	60,260,804	42,096,494
Wheat	72,202,260	37,689,620
Total	177,067,459	98,139,827

NOTE. Peso = 96 5 cents.

Internal Commerce of the United States. The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour publishes a 'Monthly Summary of the Commerce and Finance of the United States,' a section of which is devoted to internal commerce. These statistics comprise:

- (1) Statistics of domestic commerce on the Great Lakes, that is, records of vessels and freight movements, the latter being classified to show movements of iron ore, pig iron, iron manufactures, coal, salt, copper, lumber, flour, wheat, corn, barley, rye, flaxseed and miscellaneous merchandise.
- (2) The movement of certain articles of domestic commerce on the ocean seaboard.
- (3) The movement of the principal domestic products and articles of commerce at the more important interior centres throughout the country, compiled for the most part from reports of exchanges and commercial organizations.
- (4) Commercial movements on certain rivers and canals received from engineers in charge of river and harbour improvements, lock masters, etc.

The report also maintains a record of production of coal, coke, petroleum and pig iron and of changes in ocean and freight rates.

Two Branches, which are at present under the Department of Agriculture, and which to a certain extent work together, furnish the above-mentioned.

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**PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND
TIMBER MARKS.**

The Canadian Patent Office issues a monthly Record, which contains a descriptive account of every invention for which a patent has been issued during the period covered. The descriptions are arranged in the order in which the patents are granted. Altogether about eight thousand patents are issued annually, and the number is increasing. The cost of the Patent Office Record is \$14,000–\$16,000 a year. The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture contains a brief statement of the business of the Office, showing the total number of patents and certificates granted, fees collected, number of patentees by provinces, number of patents issued to citizens of foreign countries, etc.; but this is essentially an administrative report, and no attempt is made to classify or analyse the inventions covered by the patents. Such a classification or analysis, even if a rough one, might be interesting as showing the trend of invention and the commercial demands of the age which inventors follow.

The Copyright and Trademarks Branch of the Department of Agriculture deals with copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs and timber marks. A weekly statement of the copyrights and interim copyrights granted is published in the Canada Gazette. By arrangement with the Patent Office, also, the Patent Office Record contains a monthly list of the trademarks and industrial designs registered and of the copyrights entered. At the end of the year an administrative statement is published by the Branch, but no further analysis of subject matter is made.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Department of Inland Revenue publishes statistics of (1) Excise; (2) Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity; (3) Adulteration of Food. The statistics under (2) and (3) are records of administrative operations under certain Acts. Secondary use of the statistics of excise is possible as throwing light on production, home consumption and general trade in the articles from which inland revenue is collected, including malt and malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, petroleum and vinegar. The statistics show in a detailed way the extent of the manufacture of these articles in Canada; they also show exports.

LABOUR.

The scope of the term 'labour statistics' as interpreted by the Department of Labour (a main function of which is defined as statistical by the Act establishing the Department in 1900) is somewhat broad. The general field has been divided in the first instance into two parts, namely: I. Statistics relative to the state of the labour market, *i.e.*, the amount of employment; and II. Statistics illustrative of conditions inherent in particular employments. This is on the principle that the first concern of the employee is usually to secure work, while his second concern is with the nature of the work and the conditions arising out of it.

I. In endeavouring to throw light on the amount of employment available at any particular time and place, the Department approaches the question from two points of view: (a) the demand for labour; and (b) the supply of labour. To deal with these in a descriptive way is the purpose of a considerable portion of The Labour Gazette—the monthly journal of the Department and its chief medium of publication. More particularly, the Gazette contains each month a detailed report as to the state of employment in the chief occupations in all localities with a population of 10,000 and upward throughout the Dominion. A series of fixed terms is used in this

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connection (fair, active, very active; busy, very busy; quiet, very quiet; dull, very dull); but no attempt is made to express these terms numerically.

In addition, the demand for labour may be illustrated indirectly under four main headings, namely: (1) Statistics of industrial activity and production, including a large variety of statistics of crop yields, fishery catches, lumber cuts, mining outputs, manufacturing production, etc.; (2) Statistics of construction, including railway construction, civic improvement work and general building; (3) Statistics of transportation, such as canal and harbour returns, railway traffic and earnings, etc.; (4) Statistics of trade, foreign and domestic.

The supply of labour is also indirectly illustrated by the above and by statistics of (1) population—including immigration and emigration; (2) trade disputes; (3) unemployment generally.

On all the above points a continuous record is maintained in *The Labour Gazette*. The statistical matter included falls under two headings: (1) That which is secured from other Government Departments, the returns being edited and interpreted to meet the Government's view-point. For example, a monthly review of the immigration movement, based on returns received from the Immigration Branch, is published; a monthly summary of trade, based on statistics received from the Department of Customs; monthly reviews of current statistics in the various industries, obtained from the authorities issuing the same, to which is added a considerable body of interpretative and illustrative material obtained through a carefully organized clipping bureau, which culls from the Canadian Press all references to some forty industrial and economic topics. (2) The more essentially 'labour' statistics published in the *Gazette*, as showing the state of the labour market, prepared wholly in the Department. The monthly review of trade disputes is an example. In collecting the information contained in this article the Press of Canada is closely scanned for references to labour disputes. As soon as the existence of a dispute is brought to the attention of the Department, a communication and form are at once sent to both parties of the dispute. On replies received and on information forwarded in similar form by correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* or other officers of the Department, the statements appearing in the *Gazette* are based. Other features, which may be grouped in this connection, are monthly and annual reviews of building operations and a monthly list of fires.

The subject of unemployment has never been statistically treated in Canada. The method pursued by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade in securing monthly returns from the trade unions is rendered difficult by the comparatively minor strength of the Canadian unions and their reluctance to furnish regular information. In any event the problem is not as pressing in Canada as in the older countries.

II. Coming to the second division of the subject, namely, statistics relating to the nature and conditions of employment, a wide field is opened. Several of the standing features of *The Labour Gazette*, such as the monthly record of legal decisions affecting labour, the monthly reviews of important reports of departments and bureaux received at the Department, may be regarded as falling under this heading. To these may be added the continuous record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the reviews of current labour legislation, Dominion and Provincial, published annually in the *Gazette*. Moreover every issue contains special articles designed to illustrate labour conditions in one branch or another of Canadian industry.

The subjects treated statistically under this heading are as follows:

(A) **Statistics of Industrial Accidents**, which show the relatively hazardous nature of different occupations. These are published monthly in *The Labour Gazette*, the method of compilation being as follows: The newspapers of the Dominion are clipped for all references to employees killed or injured in the course of their employment. By arrangement with the departments charged in the several provinces with the admin-

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istration of the factories, shops and mines acts, etc., copies of the official returns of accidents made by employers each month in accordance with the law are also received. The correspondents of The Labour Gazette in the several cities of the Dominion furnish regular reports. To this list of sources may be added the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. In all cases the information is forwarded on a special form. In the case of the more serious accidents, the Department frequently communicates directly with the persons affected. A table of all fatal accidents recorded is published each month in The Labour Gazette with an accompanying analysis in which the number and character of the non-fatal accidents are set forth. An annual review with charts is published in the Annual Report of the Department.

(B) Statistics of Labour Organizations and Employers' Associations designed to show the extent to which different branches of employment are affected by such movements. An annual directory of labour organizations of Canada is now being published by the Department, and a similar record of employers' associations is in process of compilation.

(C) Statistics of Wages and Cost of Living. To cover the subject of wages adequately from the Department's point of view, two classes of statistics are necessary: (1) of actual rates of wages and hours of labour; (2) of cost of living, the latter being necessary for the interpretation of the former, that is, for arriving at real as distinguished from nominal wages.

In the treatment of nominal wages, several investigations into current wages and hours in certain trades and localities have been conducted. For seven years past also a statistical record has been maintained of all changes in wages and hours of which information was received at the Department. A large number of industrial agreements, including schedules of wages, have also been printed, while some light is thrown on the subject of wages in the construction trades by the publication from month to month of various fair wages schedules, prepared by the Department and inserted in Government contracts.

In addition to the above, it is now the intention of the Department to carry out a comprehensive investigation from year to year into the course of standard wages in the most important occupations throughout Canada. This will increase the efficiency of the records now maintained, and will place the whole matter of the Department's treatment of this subject on a systematised and final basis. By way of preliminary to this step, an investigation, on a sufficiently wide basis both as to trades and localities, is being carried out into the course of wages in Canada during the past twenty years. In this way, it is expected to show by the method of index numbers, what the leading tendencies in the wages movement in Canada have been since 1890. The investigation, as planned, will lend itself to being carried forward from year to year.

To the question, How to deal statistically with 'cost of living'? the answer is in the first place by means of prices.

Prices are of course wholesale and retail. These are quite different phenomena to the economist and statistician. The former may be said to reflect the commercial and the latter the domestic life of the community. Retail prices as representing the final cost of commodities to the consumer are more directly valuable to the student of cost of living. Moreover they have this advantage that a comparatively small list of articles, say, thirty, suffices (if rentals be included) to represent four-fifths of the expenditures of the average family. Notwithstanding this fact, however, they are very difficult to handle, owing to the necessity of obtaining quotations over a wide area, local conditions having a strong influence on the prices fixed by the middleman. Wholesale price quotations, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one centre. In employing them, a much larger list of articles must be covered than in the case of retail. For example, the single item of rent in a family budget covers

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the hundreds of articles in a wholesale price list which enter into the construction of a dwelling. Again, wholesale and retail prices differ in the extent to which they are affected by passing influences. Wholesale prices are very sensitive; retail prices are comparatively stable. Inasmuch however as retail prices follow wholesale in the long run, the latter are valuable as reflecting industrial and trade activity and as throwing additional light on the amount of employment available.

The Department has already completed the primary work of investigation in the field of wholesale prices, the results having been published in a special report issued in 1910. In this report the course of prices from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, for two hundred and thirty articles was traced, the employment of index numbers enabling the relative fluctuations and changes in the general prices level to be measured. This record is being maintained from month to month, with a detailed review at the end of each calendar year. In the matter of retail prices, a beginning has been made by the selection of a list of commodities entering largely into domestic consumption and the obtaining of reliable monthly quotations for the articles in question from cities of 10,000 population and upward throughout the Dominion. These are tabulated in *The Labour Gazette*, the Department confining its efforts for the time being to the securing of trustworthy current quotations. It is the intention ultimately to carry this record backward to 1890, and in this way, by the same methods that were employed in the investigation into wholesale prices, to present a parallel record for retail prices throughout the Dominion. The same method of analysis will be applied to the forward record of retail prices, and the Department will thus be able to throw light on at least some phases of the problems associated with the fixing of prices in Canada.

Prices, however, by no means exhaust the subject of cost of living. The phrase 'cost of living' itself contains two ideas, 'cost' and 'living.' Standards and conditions of living differ as between individual and individual, as between class and class, and as between locality and locality. Especially is this true in a far-extending country like Canada. A careful study of family expenditures and actual living conditions under such headings as diet, clothing, housing, recreation, etc., in the different industrial centres of Canada is therefore a necessary preliminary to a proper understanding of the information as to cost of living presented under the heading of 'prices.' Nothing in this connection has as yet been attempted by the Department.

It may also be pointed out that statistics on such subjects as wages and prices are frequently used for international comparisons and that the arrangement of some basis between the leading countries of the world is urgently called for at the present time. Steps to this end have already been taken by the United States Bureau of Labour, and it is hoped within a short time to secure an interchange of notes between Canada, the United States, and the three largest industrial countries of Europe—Great Britain, Germany and France.

FINANCE.

Banks. The statistics of banks are issued once a month by the Department of Finance, the form being prescribed by act of Parliament and being designed to keep a close record of the operations of the different institutions. The absence of inspection makes the accuracy of the returns depend upon the sworn statements of the bank officials. The Department also issues annually lists of all the shareholders of all the banks.

Insurance. The Dominion Department of Insurance issues two main volumes of statistics of insurance annually, as follows: Vol. I, on fire insurance companies and other than life insurance companies; Vol. II, on life insurance companies. A third report is an abstract of the statements contained in Vols. I and II, issued in anticipation of final returns and subject to correction.

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The question of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the Provinces bears, as in so many other instances, on the matter of insurance statistics. Under the British North America Act, trade and commerce is assigned to the Dominion Parliament, whereas property and civil rights, involving private contracts, are placed under the control of the provincial legislatures. Up to the present no final decision has been made as to under which of these headings insurance falls.

It is the fact, however, that the bulk of the insurance business of the country is conducted under the Dominion Insurance Act, *i.e.*, under licenses obtained from the Dominion Department. These licenses confer the right to operate all over Canada unless such right is specifically restricted. It still remains necessary, however, for companies operating under a Dominion license to comply with the provincial laws where such exist. Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have insurance acts administered by insurance departments which have been in operation for some time. More recently British Columbia and Saskatchewan have passed similar legislation, which will involve the early creation of insurance departments. Alberta, on the other hand, has passed an act which practically hands over the right of insurance legislation to the Dominion by refusing to allow any company to operate within the province except under a Dominion license. The three Maritime Provinces have no insurance acts, the general business of insurance being vested in each case with the Attorney-General and combined with general company administration. Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba issue insurance reports, and it is to be presumed that the new departments of British Columbia and Saskatchewan will follow this example. In the Maritime Provinces insurance statistics are combined with those of other companies' operations.

From the above it follows that the insurance statistics of Canada are incomplete and are incapable under existing conditions of being more than approximately estimated. The statistics issued by the Dominion Department cover only the operations of companies doing business under Dominion license. A large number of companies which operate under provincial license alone are not represented in these returns, the number amounting to over one hundred in the case of Ontario, this not being inclusive of friendly societies. Again, the statistics issued by the provinces are prepared from different schedules and do not always cover the same details. They are thus incapable of combination with the Dominion returns or with each other, with the result that, as stated above, no comprehensive report on the insurance business of the Dominion is at present available, nor is the public readily able to compile such a report from the different documents now issued.

The Dominion Insurance Department could, with some extra labour, request a return from the companies which are operating solely under provincial license, the return to be sought on the schedules used to collect information as to Dominion companies. It is true that the Department has no statutory authority to demand such a return. By an addendum of this nature, however, to the Dominion report each year complete information concerning the insurance business of the country would be at any time available.

At the recent Census a return of insurance carried was, for the first time, required, and was provided for in the schedule of population at the instance of the Department of Labour. The following is a copy of the instruction to enumerators for obtaining the information:

128. Insurance held at date. If any person, male or female, carries insurance upon his or her life, whether in an 'old line company,' 'an assessment company' or 'fraternal organization,' the total value of the policies in force at June 1, 1911, will be entered in column 30, and in column 31 the amount of insurance carried against accident or sickness should be recorded. In column 32 the total cost per year of the insurance represented in columns 30 and 31 for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the Census, namely, 'June 1, 1911,' will be entered.

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On Schedule No. 2 (Mortality, Disability and Compensation) information was required as to compensation by insurance for loss of life, for sickness or injury during the census year, and an instruction to the enumerators (No. 157) governs the case.

It is urged that for insurance purposes the ages of the blind should be compiled by quinquennial rather than by 20 year periods for ages of 20 years and upwards as in Vol. IV of the Census of 1901.

Friendly Societies. Societies such as the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Royal Guardians, who have licenses from the Dominion Insurance Department to carry on the business of life insurance and sick benefits report thereon to the Department. Other Societies, such as the Independent Order of Foresters, the Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, who have licenses or are registered to conduct business in Canada under the assessment plan, also report to the Department. The reports of all these societies, with statistics, are contained in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance. In the province of Ontario fraternal societies, such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends and the Canadian Order of Home Circles make returns to the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for Ontario, and their statistics are published in his Annual Report.

Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies. The Department of Finance issues an annual report on the affairs of Building Societies and Loan and Trust Companies. All such societies and companies licensed by the Dominion Government are required to make annual reports of their proceedings, and it is from these data that the report issued by the Department is chiefly compiled. In addition, however, a number of companies operating under provincial charters send in their annual statements to the Department. In such cases the Department publishes these and includes their totals with those of Dominion licensed concerns. It accordingly happens that the totals of the Dominion report are not continuous, seeing that certain of the provincial companies may be included in one year and omitted in another.

Joint Stock Companies. Records of incorporations under the Companies' Acts of the Dominion and of the Provinces are kept; but no statistics of the operations of such companies are published, though in the case of Ontario the act requires an annual statement from every company chartered. A comprehensive report on joint stock company operations in Canada would only be possible by the amendment of several of the Companies' Acts (including the Dominion Act) to require an annual statement to be furnished by each company to the authority issuing its charter.

EDUCATION.

Under the British North America Act education is exclusively a provincial matter, and there is an Education Department of the Government in each of the nine provinces. The provincial Education Departments publish more or less elaborate annual reports with statistics of colleges, schools, teachers, salaries, pupils, fees, attendance, etc. Those afford data for a comparative statistical review of educational effort in the Dominion as a whole, and such a review could be made without interfering with provincial arrangements.

In the older series of the Statistical Year Book of Canada, which ended with 1904, a section was devoted to education, and the education statistics of each of the provinces, with, in some cases, totals and averages for Canada, were given for a series of years.¹

¹ The Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1904, pp. 661-689.

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Education statistics are also collected by the decennial Census. They include on Schedule 1 (Population) particulars of attendance, ability to read and write, language and cost of education for persons over sixteen years of age, and on Schedule 10 (Churches, Schools, Colleges and other Institutions), the kind or class of school, number of rooms, number of teachers and pupils, value of buildings and land for high, public, separate or private schools and colleges, academies, universities, etc. The statistics collected in 1901 were published in Vol. IV (Miscellaneous Statistics) of the Census of that year, and they comprised tables showing the school attendance and educational status of persons five years old and over and the number of schools, colleges and universities, with the number of rooms, of teachers and professors, and of pupils and students. The education statistics collected in 1911 have not yet been compiled.

In 1909 a General Education Census was taken throughout the Argentine Republic, being the second of its kind of national character. The results were published in three large volumes. Vol. I dealt with the School Population and Vol. II with School Statistics. Vol. III consisted of monographs by different educational authorities.

In each of the Maritime Provinces Annual Reports are published by an officer styled the Superintendent of Education. In Quebec the Annual Report is issued by a Superintendent of Instruction. In Ontario there is a Department of Education presided over by a Minister, who issues an Annual Report. The three Northwest Provinces have each a Department and Minister of Education. In British Columbia there is a Department of Education presided over by a Minister, and a Superintendent of Education issues an Annual Report.

There is no general uniformity in the presentation of the statistics of education; but generally speaking there is a similarity between the educational systems of the three Northwest Provinces. British Columbia has its own system. It is, however, easily possible to abstract from the annual educational reports of the nine provinces certain statistics which each supplies, and which brought together would permit of useful comparisons between the different provinces and between the whole of Canada and other Dominions of the British Empire, or other countries of the world. Such statistics could for example deal in a fairly comprehensive way with the elementary school system of Canada by giving annually the number of teachers by sex and their total and average salaries, total and average attendance of pupils by sex and the total government expenditure, with costs per capita, etc. They could also show, as far as possible, similar particulars in respect of collegiate institutions, high schools, model and normal schools, and the universities or other institutions of higher education.

Doubtless each of the provincial Education Departments could and would supply statistical information upon schedules issued to them for the purpose, such information being either the same as is now contained in their annual reports, or, if necessary, supplemental thereto.

These statistics would still leave out of account the large number of private or proprietary schools, whether for boys or girls, for which only the Census figures are available.

CROWN LANDS.

The term 'Crown Lands' of Canada is used in reference to those public lands which are under the immediate control of the Dominion or Provincial Governments. The Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have absolute control of their crown lands. In British Columbia the Provincial Government has control of the crown lands, with the exception of 3½ million acres of land to be located by the Government of Canada in that portion of the Peace River district of British

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Columbia lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the province of Alberta and those public lands comprised within the tract of land known as 'the Railway Belt.' The Government of Canada has control of the crown lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories of Canada, including the Yukon; also the 3½ million acres of land mentioned above in British Columbia and the tract of land in British Columbia known as 'the Railway Belt.'

All crown lands under the control of the Dominion Government are held in trust for the people of Canada, whereas those crown lands controlled by the Provincial Governments are the special asset of the people of the Province.

It is only within recent years that the public has begun to realize the immense wealth of this undeveloped domain. As a result of the interest taken by the Canadian people in this subject, the Dominion and Provincial Governments have passed legislation aiming at the preservation of the forests, the prevention of forest fires, the utilization of the timber areas and generally all matters connected with the resources of the country.

In connection with the administration of the crown lands of the Dominion under the Dominion Lands Act, considerable information of a statistical character is published by the Department of the Interior. The statistics published necessarily cover a large number of subjects, viz., the number of acres of land in the Western Provinces, surveyed and unsurveyed; the number of homestead entries and letters patent issued; the land sales by railway companies having Government land grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company; the sale of Dominion, School and Ordnance lands; the number of saw-mills operating under Government licenses, with the capacity of same per 10 hours, and the amount of lumber manufactured; the quantity and value of timber cut under timber licenses; information relative to the sale and lease of lands for mining and other purposes.

In addition to the above, the Department of Indian Affairs publishes statistics relative to the industrial conditions of the Indians in connection with the administration of the Indian Reserves of Canada.

The Ontario Government publishes statistics showing the number of persons locating land and acres located; the number of purchasers and of acres sold; the number of patents issued under 'The Free Grant and Homestead Act'; the number of acres of crown lands sold or leased; the quantity and description of timber cut on areas covered by timber licenses.

The Government of British Columbia publishes statistics relative to the quantity of timber cut under license on the crown lands of the province; the acreage of Crown Grant Timber with assessed value; the number of acres leased for all purposes, with rentals; and the number of acres of crown lands surveyed.

The New Brunswick Government publishes statistics showing the quantity and kinds of timber cut on the crown lands; the amount of stumpage dues paid; the land sales for the year; and the receipts from timber licenses.

JUSTICE.

Criminal Statistics. These have been collected annually under statutory authority since 1876 and have been published in an annual volume for the twelve months ended September 30 each year as an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture. The legal provisions at present applicable to these statistics are contained in Part IV (Criminal Statistics) of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 (4-5 Edward VII, c. 5). They provide that the clerk, or if there is no clerk, the judge or other officer presiding over every court or tribunal administering criminal justice, shall before the end of October in each year fill up and transmit to the Minister for the year ending the thirtieth day of September preceding such schedules as he receives from time to time from the Minister relating to the criminal business transacted in such court or tri-

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bunal'. Fees are paid for the returns made at certain specified rates prescribed by the Governor in Council under the authority of section 43 of the Act. The collection and compilation of these statistics have for many years been in the hands of the Secretary of the Census and Statistics Office. The tables are prefaced by an analytical introduction with comparative figures of the previous year. A special statistical treatment of the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1910 is contemplated as an additional feature of this introduction. These statistics thus published annually under statutory authority by the Census and Statistics Office have been gradually perfected, and present valuable material for sociological investigation. They furnish as it were the raw materials for statistical studies such as might form part of the work of a Central Statistical Office.

Criminal Statistics in Canada Year Book. Tables extracted from the Annual Report on Criminal Statistics are published in the Canada Year Book under the heading of Offences and Crimes, and the principal crime statistics of the Report on Penitentiaries are given therein under the heading of 'Penitentiaries.' The former statistics relate to the whole Dominion for the year ending September 30, the latter only to the six penitentiaries for the fiscal year ending March 31. In the old edition of the Year Book published before 1905 statistics of the number of persons confined in provincial prisons were taken either from published returns of the Provincial Governments, or, as in the case of New Brunswick, were specially collected from the county sheriffs.

Statistics of Penitentiaries. The Department of Justice publishes an annual report of the two Inspectors of the six penitentiaries of Canada. The Inspectors' report gives the population of these penitentiaries, the movement of this population and figures as to paroles, pardons, urban criminality, nationality of convicts and particulars of revenue and expenditure. In addition there are some 13 Appendices, consisting of reports from various officers of each penitentiary, and of financial statements, all of which are more or less statistical in character. Two of these Appendices are entitled respectively 'Crime Statistics' and 'Labour Statistics.' The former (Crime Statistics) deals for each penitentiary with the movement of convicts for the year and for comparative years, recommitments, where sentenced, crimes committed, the duration of sentence, occupations, nationality, age, education, social habits, civil condition, race, pardons, death, insanity, punishment, creeds, escapes and deportation of convicts. The latter (Labour Statistics) show for each penitentiary the nature of the different industries, the number of days, the rate of payment and the total earnings.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The annual reports of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police include statistics of indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial, and of summary convictions dealt with by the Force, but not those in cities and towns having their own municipal police. The records relate only to the territory covered by the Force, viz., the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Northwest and Yukon Territories. The report covers the year ending September 30.

Common Jail Statistics. The number of commitments to the common jails are included in the Annual Criminal Statistics; but more elaborate jail statistics are contained in the reports of some of the provinces, especially those of Quebec and Ontario, which include also statistics of reformatories and similar institutions.

HOSPITALS, CHARITIES, ETC.

Statistics relating to Hospitals, Charities, etc., are collected at each decennial census, and annual statistics are published by the provinces, but upon no plan that is common to all of them.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Militia. Statistics relating to the Dominion Militia are published annually in the report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year, and two comparative tables constructed from these statistics are published in the Canada Year Book for a series of five years. They give the number of officers and men and of horses trained as well as details of the Militia revenue and expenditure for the same five years.

Royal Canadian Navy. The Department of the Naval Service, established in 1910, published in June 1911 its first Annual Report, this being for the year ended March, 31, 1911. This report gives a financial statement of the appropriations and expenditure, the number of recruits, a description of the vessels of the Fisheries Protection Service, including their measurements, tonnage, speed and complement, and statistics of the radio-telegraphic service and of the stations of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada. The second Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1912, was published in 1912.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Incidental reference has been made in the foregoing to various periodical publications of a statistical character. Other important statistical publications are the *Canada Year Book* and the *Census and Statistics Monthly*.

The *Canada Year Book* for 1911 is the seventh annual issue of the second series which was started in 1905, and which superseded the *Statistical Year Book of Canada*, an annual publication from 1885 to 1904 of the Dominion Government. As now edited its contents are limited to the official statistics of the Dominion Government, printed in tabular form and preceded by a brief review of the principal events of the year that are of historic and economic interest. The scope of this publication is much restricted as compared with the volumes prior to 1905 and as compared with similar publications of other countries.

The *Census and Statistics Monthly* was established in 1908 as the medium for publication of the monthly crop reports and annual estimates of agricultural production then instituted. In addition to these reports it contains every month Departmental Notes consisting of reports from different branches of the Department of Agriculture, abstracts from the crop reports of other countries, including the reports of the International Agricultural Institute, notes on the weather and the prices of colonial and foreign produce in British markets, with a variety of special articles and reviews on practical, scientific or economic agriculture.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture now publishes a monthly Bulletin, which contains not only the statistics and reports of the International Agricultural Institute, but also crop reports of other countries, notes on the weather and a great deal of the same kind of material published in the *Census and Statistics Monthly* as well as the Canadian crop reports copied directly therefrom.

The arrangements of the International Agricultural Institute for its representation in the adhering countries are described by the Institute as follows:

The Agricultural Statistical Office of the International Agricultural Institute has in each adhering country as correspondent either a person, or a Special Office designated by the Government of that country; this is generally the Agricultural Statistical Office or the General Statistical Office. In this way the Statistical Office of the International Agricultural Institute finds itself to be the centre of a truly international statistical organization and can thus obtain sure and rapid information.¹

¹ *Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole*, 1910, p. xliii. Rome, 1912.

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On two occasions the Geographic Branch of the Department of the Interior has published a small Resource Map, preceded by a number of tables under the title of 'Statistics of the Dominion of Canada.' The Chief Geographer states that the main purpose of this publication was to supply information in a handy form for the use of inquirers and especially for use in schools. It is not a regular publication of the Branch.

METEOROLOGY.

The Dominion Meteorological Service, which forms part of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has its headquarters at Toronto. Its publications include daily weather bulletins and forecasts, a monthly weather map, a monthly review and an annual climatical report.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In most European countries there is in addition to the statistical branches of the different Government Departments some kind of central statistical control. Thus in France, where the quinquennial census is taken by the General Statistical Service of the Department of Labour and Social Providence, there exists a 'Conseil Supérieur de Statistique,' which exercises a general supervision over all official statistics published. It was modelled on the Central Statistical Commission of Belgium. A similar Council exists in Italy. There are Central Statistical Offices in Germany (Kaiserlich Statistisches Amt), in Austria (K.-K. Statistische Zentralkommission), Holland (Central Statistical Commission) and Russia (Central Statistical Committee).

United Kingdom. There is not in the United Kingdom any Central Bureau of Statistics. While the Board of Trade is the Department concerned with general statistical work probably more than any other, several Departments of State prepare and publish statistical information dealing with matters falling within the scope of their respective functions. Thus while the Board of Trade publish statistics relating to the foreign trade of the United Kingdom (jointly with the Customs and Excise Department), imports and exports, navigation and shipping, the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom, foreign countries, emigration and immigration, railway capital and traffic, railway accidents, wrecks and casualties to shipping, census of seamen employed, wages and hours of labour, labour exchanges, trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, tramways, insurance companies, patents, designs and trademarks, bankruptcy and other commercial and industrial subjects, as well as the census of production, statistical work is also transacted by the following Departments among others: Board of Customs and Excise, Board of Inland Revenue, General Post Office, Home Office, Local Government Boards of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for England and Wales, Board of Agriculture for Scotland, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Fishery Boards for Scotland and Ireland, Lunacy Commissions for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, National Debt Office, Registry of Friendly Societies, War Office, Admiralty, General Register Offices of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and the Boards of Education for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

There is no advisory body in connection with the statistical work of the Board of Trade; but the principal of the Statistical Office of the Board of Customs and Excise and a representative of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade report annually upon the changes required in the statistics of imports and exports in order to render them more useful to the commercial public. The report of the Committee is submitted for approval to the Board of Trade and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise and the Treasury. The Commercial Department of the Board of Trade,

which contains several statistical experts among its staff, is appealed to for advice by the other Departments of the Board of Trade in connection with their statistical work as occasion may require.

The statistics published by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, which are tabulated directly from original materials, are those relating to navigation and shipping, railways and the cotton statistics. The import and export statistics of the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Trade, are tabulated by the Board of Customs and Excise directly from original materials. The principal returns compiled by the Labour Department are also taken from original returns, viz., those relating to emigration and immigration, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, trade unions, etc.¹

The Census is taken decennially under a special act passed for the purpose on each occasion. A census of production was taken for the year 1908 under the Census of Production Act, 1906, by the Board of Trade, and a similar census will be taken periodically in future. Agricultural statistics are collected annually in the month of June by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries from all occupiers of more than one acre through the agency of the local officers of the Inland Revenue under the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. There are about 500,000 of these occupiers and all but about 2½ p.c. of the total number duly fill up and return the forms. Recently a separate Board of Agriculture was created for Scotland, and the new Board now collects the Scottish Agricultural Statistics.

In 1909 a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Publications and Debates took evidence on the general question of the preparation of official statistics, and the Royal Statistical Society through its Honorary Secretary (Mr. R. H. Rew, C.B.) submitted various recommendations drawn up by a Census Committee of the Society. These included (1) the establishment of a permanent Census Office; (2) the holding of a quinquennial enumeration by sex and age in addition to the general decennial census; and (3) the formation of a Consultative Committee composed of the statistical officers of the Departments dealing with finance, industries, trade, pauperism, education and similar subjects. It was stated that the creation of such a body would, in the opinion of the Society's Census Committee, effect a material advance in the direction of the co-ordination, simplification and improvement of official and Parliamentary Statistics.

United States. In the United States the decennial census is taken by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labour, and provision has recently been made for a quinquennial census of agriculture and live stock. Annual estimates of the areas and production of the principal field crops and of the numbers of live stock are published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, and this Bureau also publishes monthly reports on the condition of growing crops, records of agricultural prices and a great variety of agricultural statistical information. A Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labour is charged with the collection and publication of statistics of foreign and internal commerce. In 1908 the United States Government appointed a Committee to inquire into the statistical work of the Department of Commerce and Labour and to report with regard to statistical reorganization. The Committee recommended *inter alia* that an advisory or consultative Committee should be appointed, and on this subject the report reads as follows:

Committees of this kind have frequently been recommended by international statistical congresses and such committees now in existence in several European countries have done admirable work. The duties of such a committee, if estab-

¹ The information relating to the United Kingdom is based chiefly upon a statement specially furnished by the Commercial Department of the British Board of Trade.

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lished, should be deliberative and advisory, rather than executive. A good example of such duties is that of the Central Statistical Commission, established in France by the decree of 1885. The significant parts of this decree are as follows:

A Statistical Commission is hereby established in the Department of Finance. Its powers are advisory and it shall be entitled to give advice:

1. Regarding the sources, methods, schedules, and instructions which are to be used in the various statistical offices, as well as regards the provisions for securing uniformity in statistical publications.

2. Regarding the preparation and publication of the 'Annuaire Statistique de la France,' which contains the summary of official statistics.

3. Regarding the plans for and the publication of results of new statistical inquiries.

4. Regarding the relation between French statistical offices and those of foreign countries.¹

Egypt. Although Egyptian official statistics cannot at present compare in completeness with those of more advanced countries much progress has been made of late years. The work and development of the official statistics of Egypt is the subject of a comprehensive article in 'L'Egypte Contemporaine' of May, 1912, by Dr. I. G. Lévi, Inspector of the Egyptian General Statistical Service. The first two of the three following paragraphs, translated from Dr. Lévi's article, are interesting for their general appreciation of the value of scientifically compiled and duly co-ordinated official statistics, and the third is quoted for its description of the functions of the Central Statistical Committee, as created in 1910 by the Egyptian Government:

(1) The State is like an army on permanent campaign. It must always be surrounded by advance posts and watchful observers indicating and recording all that passes both within and without. These advance posts, these scouts, are represented in the State by Statistical Bureaux whose mission it is to note the effects of present action, to reveal the nature of the ground for future operations, to signify the approach of danger and finally to show the direction towards which government authorities should turn their attention (p. 330).

(2) It must not be forgotten that the various manifestations of a nation's activity, like the functions of living beings, form a harmonious and indivisible whole. The concrete figures which express them would therefore lose their importance and significance if they stood alone. On the contrary in proceeding upon principles of homogeneity the various statistical works of a country mutually complete themselves and by virtue of the strict ties which keep them indissolubly united they can adjust themselves like the more or less numerous parts of a machine (pp. 337-8).

(3) The Council of Ministers of the Egyptian Government decided on January 16, 1910, upon the creation of a Central Statistical Committee uniting within itself the chiefs of the different State Departments and notably those of the Statistical Services of the Departments that possess them. The object of this Committee is (1) to centralise the opinions of the different State Services upon statistical matters; (2) to insure the exchange of information and of ideas, in order to obtain better results in the statistical work of the Government; (3) to advise the Government generally upon statistical questions (p. 330).

References. The following is a list of references to articles and reports bearing upon the organization of official statistics:

¹ See 'Statistical Reorganization': Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labour to inquire into the Statistical Work of the Department and Statements of Witnesses before said Committee, Washington, U.S.A., March 2, 1908.

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- (1) Treasury Committee on Official Statistics 1877-79 (Three Reports).
- (2) Report of Committee on the Census 1890 [C. 6,071].
- (3) Inaugural Address of J. B. Martin, President of the Royal Statistical Society, 1896, including summary of the steps taken in other countries for the development of statistical research and the organization of official statistics (Journal, R.S.S., Vol. LIX, 1896, pp. 579-628).
- (4) The Improvement of Official Statistics by A. L. Bowley (Journal R.S.S., Vol. LXXI, 1908, pp. 460-479).
- (5) Report of the Census Committee of the Royal Statistical Society, 1908-09 (Journal, R.S.S., Vol. LXXII, 1909, pp. 574-593).
- (6) Condensed Report of Evidence of Royal Statistical Society (Journal, R.S.S., Vol. LXXII, 1909, pp. 731-743).
- (7) Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Official Publications (No. 285 of 1909).

UNITED STATES.

- (8) Report on Statistical Reorganization, Washington, U.S.A., March 2, 1908.

EGYPT.

- (9) 'La Statistique officielle en Egypte, ses travaux et son développement,' by Dr. I. G. Lévi in 'L'Egypte Contemporaine,' No. 11, mai 1912, pp. 317-340.

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